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CONTENTS

*Soviet Union***Vol III No 143****24 July 1979****INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS****DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR**

PRAVDA Writes on West's Delay in Formulating MBFR Proposals AA 1
[Melnikov, 19 Jul]
Moscow News Analyst Views Disarmament Debate in U.S. AA 1
[Turkatenko]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

USSR Politburo, Council of Ministers Praise CEMA Session BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation--Questions and Answers' CC 1
[Kosovan, Krasikov, Anichkin]
Nonaligned Movement CC 1
Movement's History CC 2
Havana Conference CC 4
Politics in Uganda CC 4
Refugee Issue CC 5
Chinese Pro-Western Policies CC 7
Geneva Refugee Conference Thwarts 'Anti-SRV Campaign' [Orlov] CC 8
Nonaligned Movement Must Not Seek 'Equidistance' From East, West CC 9
[Sidenko in NOVOYE VREMYA 13 Jul]
USSR Aids LDC's in Energy Development [Rachkov] CC 12
Security Council Hits Israeli Settlements Policy [Vasilets] CC 13

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Comments on Carter's Kansas City Speech A 1
[19 Jul]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Sees Navy Taking on 'World Gendarme' Role A 2
[Belashchenko, 15 Jul]
U.S. Navy Continues Testing Trident Missiles A 4
Moscow Periodical Publishes Article on DC-10 Crash A 5
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 30]
Brezhnev's National Day Greetings to Canada Reported A 5

CHINA

PRC Sending Out Agents Posing as Refugees B 1
PRC Incites Burmese Antigovernment Insurgents [Artemov] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

- Mongolia's Maydar Speaks on Economic Cooperation C 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 11 Jul]
KCNA Statement on U.S. Troop Freeze in Korea Reported C 2

SOUTH ASIA

- Afghan Planning Minister Interviewed by Moscow Radio D 1
Afghan Prime Minister Praises Soviet Aid, Reforms D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

- NHAN DAN Cited on PRC Stand at Vietnamese-PRC Talks E 1
VNA Report on PRC Military Provocations Cited E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

- Kornilov Views European Detente on CSCE Anniversary G 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 21 Jul]
NATO Aid to Vietnamese Refugees Arouses Soviet Suspicion G 3
[Bulantsev]
Europarlament Scored on Decisionmaking, SRV Resolution G 3
[Goncharov]
Communique of AUCCTU Delegation to West Germany G 4
[TRUD 15 Jul]
FRG Peace Delegation Visits USSR, Issues Communique G 6
Spanish CP Health Commission Group Visits USSR 9-20 July G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- Iran at 'Important Crossroads'; Can Count on USSR Support H 1
Bazargan on Lack of Coordination Between Power Bodies H 2
Iraq's Achievements, Policies, Ties With USSR H 2
[Korshunov in IZVESTIYA 15 Jul]
Moseyev Reports on PDRY Fears of U.S. Plans for Area H 4
[IZVESTIYA 18 Jul]
Soviet Official Pegov Leaves for Talks in PDRY H 5
Moscow Cites Kuwaiti Press on Tanker 'Hijack' Plan H 5
Gulf States Concerned Over U.S. Gendarme Plans H 6
[Volkov, Levin]
Lebanon Protests 22 July Israeli Attacks H 6
Syrian Envoy Tells of Indebtedness to Soviet Expertise H 7

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- ZA RUBEZHOM Traces Rise, Fall of Idi Amin J 1
[Asoyan, 21 Jun]
Western Proposal on Namibia Carbon Copy of Rhodesia J 6
[Butlitskiy]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

- Anti-U.S. Trend Seen Developing in Latin America K 1
[Maksimenko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Jul]
Brezhnev Sends Greetings to New Nicaraguan Government K 3
[PRAVDA 20 Jul]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Council of Ministers Discuss 6-Month Plan Performance [PRAVDA 21 Jul]	S 1
Miners Meet 6-Month Coal Plan, Miss Supplementary Budget [Sharov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 29]	S 2
Brezhnev Sends Praise to Baykal-Amur Railroad Builders [PRAVDA 30 Jun]	S 3
Shortage of Skilled Workers in Central Asia Noted	S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 23 July	T 1
Reportage, Comment on Grain Harvest Progress	T 2
Report for Mid-July [Petrov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 19 Jul]	T 2
IZVESTIYA Review [Ivashchenko, 19 Jul]	T 3
Drought, Rain Problems	T 4
Characteristics of Fodder Procurement Highlighted	T 4
Evaluation of Progress [Glinka in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Jul]	T 4
SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA on Difficulties [Editorial, 4 Jul]	T 6
Use of Reserves in Ukraine [Luzgan in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 11 Jul]	T 8
Virtues of Stubble Sowing [Zabaznyy]	
Stockraising Performance Reviewed for First Half of 1979 [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 30]	T 10

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Reportage on Neman Military Exercise in Baltic District	V 1
Beginning of Exercise [Krutov, Mikhaylenko]	V 1
Hampered by Rain [Krutov, Mikhaylenko]	V 1
Participation of 25,000 Troops [Krutov, Mikhaylenko]	V 1
Arrival of Foreign Observers	V 2
Ustinov, Yepishev Send Belorussia Liberation Greetings [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 30 Jun]	V 2

PRAVDA WRITES ON WEST DELAY IN FORMULATING MBFR PROPOSALS

LD231113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[I. Melnikov dispatch entitled: "The End of Another Round"]

[Text] Vienna--Today's plenum of diplomats and military experts closed the 18th round of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out in his speech that the Soviet-U.S. summit in Vienna a month ago laid particular stress on the need to solve the problems of limiting the arms race, disarmament and of achieving practical agreements in this field. A successful conclusion to the Vienna talks, the Soviet delegate stressed, will have great positive importance for the reduction of military confrontation on the European Continent. Even though the negotiators have achieved certain common approaches to the solution of the problems on the agenda, the talks are still far from being completed.

What is the reason for this situation? The only reason is that while the socialist states are contributing to bringing the viewpoints closer together, the West is delaying formulating its proposals, which is inadmissible, and is avoiding a constructive examination of new initiatives from the other side. With the goal of contributing to the elaboration of practical measures aimed at mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in the center of the continent as quickly as possible, the socialist countries backed up their compromise proposals of 8 June and 30 November 1978 with a new initiative 3 weeks ago. Concerning the character of the commitments of the countries participating directly in the talks on reduction of land forces, it takes into account many factors in the Western position. This initiative foresees in particular that individual reductions of troops would be fixed by each individual participant in the agreement within the framework of the appropriate alliance, NATO for the West, the Warsaw Pact for the socialist countries, and would be roughly proportional to the strength of troops of each state in the reduction zone. The Soviet representative stressed the need for a detailed, businesslike reply from the West to all the initiatives from the socialist states and primarily to their broad proposals of 8 June 1978. This would help to bring the positions of the negotiators closer together and favor the elaboration of the first practical agreements.

MOSCOW NEWS ANALYST VIEWS DISARMAMENT DEBATE IN U.S.

LD231216 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Nikolay Turkatenko commentary]

[Text] In our commentary, news analyst Nikolay Turkatenko discusses some of the views expressed currently during the debates of the disarmament issue in the United States.

As far as one can judge by press reports, the Washington leaders' dominant approach to the issue of limiting arms and the problem of Soviet-American relations as a whole is a sober and objective one. Briefly, the arguments in favor of SALT II put forward by a majority of American politicians are the following: First, the treaty signed in Vienna meets the interests of both nations' security and of promoting international security as a whole. Second, these accords confirm and maintain the established parity of the two powers' military potentials as they are based on the principle of equality and equal security of the two sides. Third, the treaty paves the way for further talks to consistently work on new treaties and agreements which in the long run will lead to curbing the costly and dangerous arms race.

Fourth, both sides have sufficient national technical means to control the observance of the treaty. And fifth, the treaty, having confirmed Soviet and American readiness for cooperation in limiting nuclear arms, thereby will help to reduce or stop the trend toward spreading nuclear weapons around the world.

I believe these views on the results of the Vienna talks held by many American politicians show that there is a sober and realistic approach in the United States to the problems of promoting peace. This approach cannot but give hope to those who realize that continued stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction is pointless and dangerous; (? who realize) the vital need for both the Soviet Union and the United States of maintaining and expanding cooperation.

There has been added optimism in this respect following the report that the USSR and the United States submitted to the UN Disarmament Committee a joint coordinated proposal to ban radiological weapons, which are one of the weapons of mass destruction. This also comes as a result of the Vienna summit meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. It was declared in Vienna that the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed on the main elements of a treaty to ban the development, production, stockpiling and the use of radiological weapons.

And yet the latest reports from the United States also indicate that some American politicians show an attitude that lacks common sense. Taking the sentiments of the American and world public into account, they avoid opposing arms limitation in principles; they appear to be for the accords: however, only on their own terms, which would change the established parity in favor of the United States. Actually, they preach a policy directed against any limitation in the arms race.

In this connection, I would like to mention some facts. At the present time the United States, according to a well-known expert on arms control, Barry Schneider, is reported to have enough nuclear weapons for 600,000 Hiroshima bombings or for 2,400 World War II: Supporters of a continued arms race find that this is not enough; they apparently would like the United States to have an ability to carry out not 600,000 Hiroshima bombings but say 800,000. To follow such strange logic it would be necessary to create more and more types of weapons. But development and even more so deployment of any new weapon systems will destabilize the situation and will force the other side to take retaliatory measures. Opponents of stopping the arms race want this vicious circle to exist indefinitely, but that cannot but create new threats to world peace. Any effective measures to stop the arms race and prevent a nuclear war can be taken only on the basis of a compromise with the principles of equality and equal security properly insured. It was on a basis of that kind that accords were reached at the Soviet-American summit in Vienna.

USSR POLITBURO, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRAISE CEMA SESSION

LD071832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 7, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have considered an account of the Soviet Union's delegation led by Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the 33rd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which was held in Moscow on June 26-18, 1979.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers highly appraise the adopted statement on the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the communique which reflect the determination of the fraternal socialist countries to continue expanding all-round cooperation based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

They stressed the fundamental significance of the assessments and conclusions contained in the greetings message to the session from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the greetings messages from the leaders of other fraternal parties and states, for further efforts to deepen cooperation among CEMA member countries and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

It has been noted that the present session and participation in its work of representatives of a number of non-CEMA countries testifies to the enhanced international prestige of the council, the consistent implementation of the fraternal parties' course of development of broad and equitable cooperation with all states for the sake of consolidation of peace and friendship of peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers of the USSR express profound satisfaction with the session's practical results--the conclusion of the elaboration of all long-term target programs of cooperation in the key branches of production, the signing of a number of major agreements on their realization, adoption of decisions aimed at further consolidation of democratic principles and perfection of the council's activities.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers note that the sessions held provided the preconditions for the further work necessary to implement an extensive package of measures envisioned by the long-range target programs. These include the completion of efforts to coordinate national economic plans for 1981-1985 and the deepening of socialist economic integration, which has become a stable factor in the all-round progress of each of the fraternal states individually and of the socialist community as a whole.

The realization of the undertakings mapped out by the 33d session will promote the expansion and deepening of fraternal cooperation between the countries as they work to fulfill the important tasks of socialist and communist construction.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers have approved the activity of the USSR's delegation at the 33d CEMA session and have charged the appropriate Soviet bodies to draw up and carry out the measures necessary to guarantee the full and timely fulfillment of the Soviet Union's commitments pursuant to the decisions of the session.

LD210944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] hello, esteemed comrades. Your letters, sent to our address, have determined the topics of today's broadcast. They are: The nonaligned movement and the forthcoming conference in Havana of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, the problem of refugees from Indochina, and the situation in southern Lebanon. Undoubtedly you will also hear answers to other questions.

Nonaligned Movement

[Kosovan] These, it would seem, are countries which are very diverse regarding their social systems, their level of economic development and, of course, their weight on the international scene.

[Kosovan] And does it correspond with them?

[Krasikov] Well, what can one say? We have already noted that the composition of the nonaligned movement is far from uniform. This movement includes states with different systems, and this alone makes the process of agreeing on a common policy for the movement very complicated. We have been, and we remain now, witnesses to a fairly acute struggle against various political trends. It may be said, however, that basically, mainly, the nonaligned movement now takes an anti-imperialist and antimilitarist position and comes out in favor of peace and of coexistence and cooperation between states with different systems and in favor of the relaxation of international tension. These positions are to a significant extent in harmony with the course which is pursued in the international arena by our socialist community.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, could you say a few words about the history of the non-aligned movement?

Movement's History

[Krasikov] Willingly. However, I would start with the Great October Socialist Revolution. Why? Because it was then that the general crisis of capitalism, including the crisis of the colonial system and of imperialism, began. The Leninist decree on peace clearly posited the question of eliminating colonies and liberating the peoples of the East. And in December 1917 Soviet power came out with another important document, the appeal to all Muslim working people of Russia and the East. It said, and I quote: Enslavement awaits you not by Russia and its revolutionary government but by the plunderers of imperialism, overthrow these plunderers and enslavers of your countries; you yourselves should arrange your own life, and you have the right to do this for your fate is in your own hands. This appeal made an enormous impression throughout the world. Here is a case in point: Two telegrams from the secretary of state for India in the British Government to the viceroy of India are preserved in the national archives of India. The first of these telegrams says: We have intercepted an extremely fiery proclamation by the Bolsheviks addressed to all working people of Russia and the East. This proclamation must be concealed as long as possible. Well, a week later it became clear that the viceroy had not succeeded in implementing this directive from London. A second telegram was then written, and it also is preserved in these archives: a telegram with an instruction to launch a campaign of disinformation in the press.

[Kosovan] Thus, Anatoliy Andreyevich, even then Western propaganda had begun to undertake ideological sabotage with the aim of driving a wedge between socialism and the national liberation movement.

[Krasikov] Yes, it began then, over 60 years ago, and on the whole it has not ceased up to the present day, especially after the collapse of the colonial system as a result of World War II. Meanwhile, the socialist community has been supporting, and now supports, the aspiration of young liberated countries to insure both political and economic independence from imperialism, so that they might advance along their chosen path of total independence.

The first to give an example of joining forces for the sake of common progress were the peoples of Asia. In March 1947 in Delhi, on the initiative of Jawaharlal Nehru, there was a conference on relations among Asian countries. Taking part in it were representatives of 26 countries, including eight Soviet Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics. Speaking at the conference, Nehru appealed, and I quote: for them to unite in order to advance together. He spoke with special warmth of the experience of the Soviet Asian republics, which, in his words, had achieved such remarkable successes before the eyes of our generation and could teach us much. As was later noted by Sardesai, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India, it was to Jawaharlal Nehru that the credit belonged for drawing up the foreign policy concept of nonalignment, and then for its extensive application in practice.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, you mentioned the Delhi conference of 1947. Is it possible to say that it was here that the nonaligned movement was born?

[Krasikov] I think that one cannot quite say this; it would probably be inaccurate. The theoretical foundations of the future movement were being laid at that time, this is true, but it could not yet take shape organizationally, if only because the greater part of Asia, virtually the whole of Africa, and other peoples who are now free were then still under the rule of colonizers. The preparation for the organizational formation of the future movement took, on the whole, a number of years, and among its most important stages one may name the second Delhi conference, which was held in 1949, and which was held at government level, unlike the first one, which was at the level of representatives of the people. One may mention the conference in Colombo in 1954, and finally the Bandung conference in 1955. And it was in Bandung that the famous 10 principles of universal cooperation were drawn up. I think it is worth enumerating them briefly, in order: observation of the UN Charter, respect for states' sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality of all races and nations, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, the right to individual and collective defense, renunciation of the utilization of this right in other people's interests, renunciation of aggression and the threat of aggression, settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, promotion of mutual interests and cooperation and, finally, respect for justice and international obligations.

[Kosovan] Excuse me, Anatoliy Andreyevich, but it seems to me that some of these phrases are fairly diffuse or simply declarative.

[Krasikov] Some of them, yes, I think I would agree with that, but all the same the adoption of these 10 principles had on the whole a positive significance and made a tangible contribution to the development of the anticolonial struggle and to the strengthening of peace.

As far as the term nonaligned is concerned, it was heard for the first time at the conference of representatives of 22 countries which was held in July 1961 in Cairo. Let us recall that at that time the president of Egypt was Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir. The Cairo conference approved the following statement: The country's policy should be independent and based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment, or its attitude to this policy should be sympathetic. The country, this document went on to say, should support the national liberation movement and should not align with any military alliance concluded in the interests of any great power.

[Kosovan] That is, the policy of nonalignment was directly linked with the struggle for national liberation, or to put it another way, against imperialism.

[Krasikov] Precisely. This anti-imperialist direction of the nonaligned movement was stressed with renewed force at the first official conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade in September 1961. And there a declaration was adopted, which categorically refuted as worthless and fallacious the idea of creating some kind of third bloc to counterbalance simultaneously both the capitalist and the socialist states. This was on the whole, apart from anything else, a very heavy blow to the plans of Maoist China, which even then was nurturing plans to subject the nonaligned movement to itself, to subject it to its own interests under the guise of a struggle on two fronts, and to direct it against that which Beijing considers the number one enemy, that is, against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, you said that certain socialist countries also take part in the nonaligned movement. Which countries are these?

[Krasikov] First and foremost Cuba, Vietnam, Laos and also Yugoslavia. To these should be added, it would seem, a large group of countries of a socialist orientation.

[Kosovan] Well, of course, the natural question is: To what will the forthcoming conference in Havana be devoted?

Havana Conference

[Krasikov] Last June the foreign ministers of the member countries of the nonaligned movement's Coordinating Bureau met in Colombo, the capital of the Republic of Sri Lanka. They approved the draft agenda of the forthcoming conference of heads of state and government. It was decided in particular that the forthcoming forum in Havana would be directed above all toward strengthening the unity and stepping up the activity of the nonaligned movement as an important factor in international politics. The foreign ministers stressed that the ideas of nonalignment, that is--and this is also mentioned directly in this document--nonparticipation in military blocs, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation on earth, all this enables this movement to become a force which is truly capable of making a positive contribution to the development of the international situation.

The ministers there appealed for all efforts to be made to deepen the process of detente and to spread it to all parts of the world. In this connection the progress achieved by the Soviet Union and the United States in their efforts to limit strategic offensive arms was especially noted, because this progress, of course, corresponds with the vital interests of all countries, including, of course, the nonaligned countries. The ministers at the same conference had already come out against the United States' decision to create a so-called 5th fleet and to station it on the military base of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and against the presence of U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf region. They confirmed the solidarity of their peoples with the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, and in connection with the events in the Near East they came out in favor of implementing the relevant UN resolutions and recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people. These were all decisions by the ministers, but now they are due to be confirmed in Havana at the highest level. It is to this that the forthcoming conference will be devoted.

Politics in Uganda

[Kosovan] The writer of the next letter, Comrade Kuznetsov, is interested in knowing the reason for the resignation of the Ugandan Government which was headed by Yusufu Lule.

Yusufu Lule was elected as head of state by the Uganda National Liberation Front which came to power. Lule promised that its government would adhere firmly to a course directed towards the independent development of the economy and would settle acute intertribal and religious contradictions in Ugandan society. He announced then that he would take measures to restore democracy. However, this did not happen. Foreign observers note that Lule exploited his position to strengthen that of a grouping which supports the capitalist development of Uganda. In his decisions he, as is reported from Kampala, ignored the front's supreme organ, the National Consultative Council.

Such actions by the president did not reduce tension in Uganda. Quite the opposite, they created additional obstacle along the road to national unity. Ugandans began to voice dissatisfaction that the new authorities were continuing the practice of tribalism. By the way, radio listener (Shirokov) from Omsk asks for the meaning of this word to be explained.

Tribalism, or intertribal discord, is characteristic of a society where there exist vestiges of kin and tribal divisions. These tendencies were exploited by the colonizers. After the collapse of the colonial system, inflaming intertribal hostility is one of the favorite methods of imperialism for undermining national liberation movements and for maintaining its positions in the developing countries.

An important role in the resignation of the Lule government was played by its aspiration to open the doors to Western capital. The replacement of the president took place relatively calmly, although supporters of Lule tried to provoke disorder in the capital and a number of towns.

The new president of the country is the 60-year-old Godfrey Binaisa. He is a professional lawyer. In the mid-60's he held the post of minister of justice in the government of Milton Obote. Over the last few years he had been living in exile. The Binaisa government is faced with quite a lot of complex tasks, primarily economic ones. It is precisely on the restoration of the economy that the new government intends to concentrate its efforts. However, as Rugumayo, one of the leaders of the Uganda National Liberation Front, emphasized, the new government does not intend to develop a capitalist system in Uganda.

Refugee Issue

Our next subject is the problem of refugees from Indochina. The problem of refugees is a real one and, of course, needs to be resolved. And so today sees the opening in Geneva of a conference on the question of refugees from Indochina. It has been convened by UN Secretary General Waldheim within the framework of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Delegations from over 70 countries, including Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the United States and China, have been invited to take part, as well as UN representatives. In organizing the conference the UN leadership took as its premise that the conference should deal with concrete aspects of the problem. To judge from things said in the press, however, the West, and China too, of course, is trying to use the conference to make political attacks on Vietnam and to besmirch people's power in Laos and Kampuchea. In so doing they are completely disregarding the sources of this problem. Your questions, esteemed comrades, dealing with both the moral-ethical and the political aspects of the problem of the Indochinese refugees, we put to international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich:

[Anichkin] Naturally, the problem of refugees--regardless of where they are--is one of great importance. The fate of people who have lost their homes and are wandering about the world in search of a roof over their heads and a crust of bread cannot fail to move and cause concern to world opinion. Recall the pitiful fate of the refugees from the time of World War II. Similar suffering and adversity is experienced by Palestinian refugees, who are even now deprived of the right to set up their own state. They have now become the victims of Israeli policies aimed at whipping out the Arab people of Palestine. Unfortunately, the situation of refugees is not only ignored but quite often used for malicious purposes, sometimes for staging noisy propaganda campaigns and ideological diversions. This has been the case with the refugees from Indochina. Without really going into the reasons why this problem has arisen or who is responsible for it, Beijing, along with Washington, has been trying to cast blame in the eyes of the world on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which at the cost of great sacrifice managed to repel first the years of aggression by the United States and then the perfidious invasion by China.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, who is responsible for the refugee problem?

[Anichkin] Those responsible, naturally, are those who created the problem. In the course of many years of armed aggression in Vietnam the United States wrought incalculable damage on the country and its people. The Vietnamese people paid not only by having their country reduced to ruins by the American aggressors but also by the fact that hundreds of thousands of people were forced to flee from the horrors of war and to wander in search of asylum in neighboring countries. Then, when the puppet regime collapsed in South Vietnam and the Americans departed, they were followed by those who had served them. Among the refugees then were people who had been either taken in or intimidated by American propaganda, and also those who were unwilling to share with the Vietnamese people the postwar hardships and join in the (?working) life of the new society. However Washington may try to consign this problem to oblivion, it cannot escape its responsibility. There is probably no denying the frankness of the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, Andrew Young, who said: To find the roots of this problem you have to go to the Vietnam war, and the United States ought not to make condemnations of Vietnam. The West, and above all the United States, he said, has no moral right to criticize Vietnam over the refugee problem.

[Kosovan] And the problem of the refugees from Southeast Asia created by the United States is continuing today?

[Anichkin] Yes, the Beijing hegemonists, in their attempt to hinder the growth in Vietnam's authority and influence in Southeast Asia have, with their inherent cynicism and total scorn for the fates of people, inspired the mass exit from Vietnam of people of Chinese extraction. Some they deceived with generous promises, called on to return to the bosom of the homeland, others they intimidated: If you do not come back voluntarily to China you will be declared traitors. However, when these hundreds of thousands of people had uprooted themselves from where they had lived for many years they rapidly discovered that China was unwilling to accept them. The Chinese authorities closed the land and sea borders. And what explanations they gave for this: Even the fact that China's rather cool climate would not suit the immigrants. At the same time Beijing continued to incite these people whom it had deceived and misled to flee to countries in Southeast Asia. The refugee camps were filled to the point where they could take no more in Thailand, Malaysia and other countries in the region. They have been leaving Vietnam in circumvention of Vietnamese laws regulating emigration and traveling to nearby countries without permission.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, this unorganized migration of hundreds of thousands of refugees deliberately provoked from outside has presumably created very serious difficulties both for Vietnam and for other countries in the region?

[Anichkin] That goes without saying. And this was exactly what China was after when it undertook this gigantic provocation. It should also be said that the Beijing leaders wanted the new Chinese emigrants in the countries of Southeast Asia to swell the ranks of the fifth column. It is no coincidence that many states in the area have been taking all kinds of measures to halt the influx of refugees. And this is not only because illegal entry to these countries inflicts economic damage. The press in these countries has reported on the mass infiltration of Chinese agents under the guise of refugees. One has forgotten how much Chinese agents did to organize antigovernment disturbances in Burma and the insurgent movement in Malaysia or the tragedy to which their provocative actions in Indonesia led. The facts show that Beijing's desire to step up the activities of its fifth column in Southeast Asia for the purposes of implementing its expansionist and hegmonist plans is creating a serious threat to stability and peace in this region.

III. 24 Jul 79

CC 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, Beijing and Western propaganda are trying to throw all the blame on Vietnam for the events now occurring in Southeast Asia. What is their purpose in doing this?

[Anichkin] Political spectators are trying to capitalize on people's sufferings. There is no limit to their bigotry and hypocrisy. At the moment they are shedding crocodile tears at the fate of the refugees from Vietnam. Yet not very long ago they were deaf to the sufferings to tens of thousands of people who were forced to abandon their homes to save themselves from American bombers and napalm. They have pretended not to notice the mass genocide wrought by the Pol Pot people in Kampuchea, which led to many thousands of Kampucheans abandoning their homeland in an attempt to find asylum in foreign parts.

[Kosovan] In other words, a typical case of a policy of dual standards?

[Anichkin] Quite right. On the refugee problem both Beijing and Washington resort to the dual standard tactic which has become their traditional policy. In some cases hypocritical tears of sympathy are shed, while in others cynical indifference to the fate of refugees is displayed. For instance, for decades now, to please Israel the problem of the Palestinian refugees has not been solved, while several generations of them have been living in camps in various countries in the Arab East. And what is happening now? Well, it is fact that as a result of Israel's recent aggression against Lebanon some 600,000 long-suffering refugees from Palestinian camps and southern Lebanese towns migrated into southern Syria. And neither Beijing nor Washington condemned Tel Aviv for its policy of genocide directed against the Arab people. The reason is one and the same. Israel is an ally of the United States and an agent of its anti-Arab policies in the Near East, and to which China, too, has recently been seeking to draw closer. The most acute problem of refugees from Nicaragua is also being disregarded. American patronage of the Somoza regime cost the people of this Latin American country dearly. The plunderings and evil deeds of the dictator's guards have led to some 700,000 Nicaraguan people having lost the roof over the heads and the means to live. And these people are mostly children, women and the elderly.

The slanderous anti-Vietnamese campaign by Beijing and imperialist propaganda deserves condemnation. Nothing can shake the resolve of the Vietnamese people to build and defend their socialist homeland and make a worthy contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Semenov] A listener from Karaganda writes that in one of the "International Situation--Questions and Answers" broadcasts you touched on individual aspects of the economic policy of the Chinese leadership. It was not so long ago that a law came into force in China allowing Western companies to form so-called joint companies with China. What was the reason for this law being adopted and what, in your view, are the probable consequences of its implementation, asks the writer of the letter, Comrade (Semenov).

Chinese Pro-Western Policies

Above all, the new law testifies to some extent to the bankruptcy of the economic policy of the Maoists. The adventurism which is typical of it not only slowed down the economic and scientific-technical development of China, it put the country, as the Chinese leaders admit, on the brink of catastrophe.

I shall quote only a few figures: well, for instance, the grain harvest remains at the level of 20 years ago. Because of the shortage of electricity up to 20 percent of the industrial enterprises are idle and 25 percent are operating unprofitably. In the situation that arose, the Beijing leadership put forward the program of four modernizations which, however, did not take into account the concrete possibilities and requirements of China's economy. It has become apparent from press reports that this program was oriented toward attracting foreign capital, and in order to achieve its aims, the American magazine TIME stressed, Beijing embarked on a path suspiciously resembling the capitalist one. Beijing has already proposed to a number of capitalist states that deposits of coal, wolfram, tin, bauxite and other minerals be exploited on a joint basis. It is interesting that according to the new law the foreign partners can not only have a controlling share holding in so-called joint enterprises but also own them fully. Thus, the law adopted at the last session of the Chinese assembly of People's representatives manifestly reflects the aspiration of the Chinese leadership to consolidate the reorientation of the country towards a capitalist state. This will inevitably lead to the PRC being drawn more and more into the world capitalist system with all the consequences that flow from this.

GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE THWARTS 'ANTI-SRV CAMPAIGN'

LD231732 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

["Geneva: Spirit of Realism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

The results of the international conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia, that has ended in Geneva, are received with satisfaction by all who are sincerely interested in a solution of this complex and pressing problem on the basis of its constructive settlement, with due account first of all for its humanitarian aspects.

The attempts to channel the work of the conference in the opposite direction, to use it for subversive, essentially ideological aims and manoeuvres suffered a failure because they were not supported by the overwhelming majority of the representatives of 65 countries attending this international forum. The intensive anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign, that preceded the conference and was masterminded from Washington and Beijing, did not achieve the results that were hoped for. In fact, its initiators found themselves in isolation in Geneva.

Sharply rebuffed were Beijing's great-power attempts to use the conference in the spirit of its pet hegemonic methods--attempts to "teach a lesson" to neighbouring small countries. Beijing and some Western circles also failed in their attempts to absolve themselves of responsibility for creating the problem of refugees and to place it on Vietnam. Beijing did not succeed also in persuading the participants in the conference to voice support for terminating economic assistance to Vietnam. It is indicative, for instance, that the foreign ministers of Scandinavian countries reiterated the intention of their countries to continue economic cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

There were extensive understanding and approval of the position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, its striving to make a positive contribution to solving the problem of refugees, its naming of concrete spheres in which it is fully resolved to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

As it was rightly stressed at the conference, in the obtaining situation first of all the ending of provocations and threats against Vietnam, the curbing of all attempts at interference in its internal affairs and of incitement of Hoaqiao to leave is a condition of directing the departure from Vietnam of a certain category of people into the channel of a legal process regulated in time and by size (as it is provided for by the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.)

The participants in the conference had another opportunity to witness the constructive approach of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community to the problem of refugees and the elimination of causes that generated it. Along with the Soviet Union very considerable assistance to countries of Indochina is being given also by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The results of the conference in Geneva confirm that the spirit of realism has taken the upper hand over the selfish designs of the opponents of genuine international cooperation.

NONALINED MOVEMENT MUST NOT SEEK 'EQUIDISTANCE' FROM EAST, WEST

LD230855 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 13 Jul 79 pp 4-6 LD

[V. Sidenko article: "Prospects of Nonalinement and Impasses of 'Equidistance'"]

([Excerpt]) With Whom and Against Whom?

We become acquainted with (Salim Khamid Msoma) 5 years ago in the editorial offices of the DAILY NEWS, the Tanzanian Government newspaper, where he had brought his latest article. This 30-year-old, medium height, thin African in a bright national shirt--a "kitenga"--held a modest post as a political science teacher at Dar-es-Salaam Technical College, but even then he was known not only to the students at that educational institution. His sharp polemical articles on international problems attracted the interest of a wide readership. (Msoma) made no secret of his sympathies with socialism and the socialist community countries.

"You cannot be a true patriot and revolutionary," (Msoma) said to me then, gesticulating passionately, "without being an internationalist. We must distinguish our friends from our enemies, and not put them on the same level"

I recently read an article of his published in the DAILY NEWS (June 1979). In it my friend developed and substantiated the ideas he had voiced in the conversation referred to. Positive neutrality and nonalinement, (Msoma) writes, cannot justify a policy of balancing between the two world systems. The concepts of "equal distance" from imperialist and socialist states must be discarded, as they are only used to make developing countries turn away from the socialist community and to convince them that the socialist countries are pursuing expansionist goals. Here the main contradiction of the modern world--the contradiction between imperialism and socialism--is ignored completely.

(Msoma's) ideas chime with the opinion of many progressively minded "Third World" figures. But to say that they have received universal recognition would be premature. The struggle is still in progress, disputes are taking place around this question. Active attempts are being made to foist another viewpoint on the public in nonalined countries, based on a false idea of the political picture of the world.

It is instilled in them that the great powers and blocs are for the deterioration of the international situation, being involved "in confrontation and rivalry whose aim is to change the correlation of forces in their favor," to the detriment of the other bloc, the other state, in the "desire for superiority" and for the "distribution of spheres of influence." A conclusion is drawn from this: The true goals of nonalignment lie in maintaining an "equal distance" from the friendly socialist countries and the imperialist states. Moreover, demands are made for the separation from the movement, under the pretext of the struggle for "purity" of nonalignment of those countries which are following an active anti-imperialist course.

But surely it is clear that in this context "pure nonalignment" looks far from pure. One can clearly see on it the fingerprints of imperialist strategists and Beijing splittists. This is why the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA had every reason to ask: "Is not the idea of pure nonalignment a cover for a softened attitude toward imperialism and does it not mean using nonalignment in order to create a bloc?"

The concept of "Equidistance" is faulty because it is based on the substitution of invented, false constructs for an objective, scientific approach to analyzing the distribution of forces in the international arena. Surely to reduce world politics to the "great powers'" struggle for spheres of influence, without seeing the confrontation between the opposition social systems, is to deviate from an objective vision of the world? The concept of "equidistance" is harmful above all to the movement itself. By opposing the movement to the socialist world it in essence leaves the developing countries face to face with imperialism and deprives them of such a support as solidarity with other anti-imperialist forces of today.

Many nonaligned countries phrase the question differently. "Western policy, which engenders many hotbeds of tension in the Third World," the Algerian newspaper REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, organ of the National Liberation Front, writes, for instance, "naturally gives rise to appeals by a number of nonaligned countries to their friends for help."

It is asserted that rapprochement with the socialist community is contrary to the antibloc essence of nonalignment, inasmuch as many community countries belong to the Warsaw Pact Organization. But the truth is that for nonaligned states the danger of involvement in a bloc strategy emanates and has always emanated from imperialism. The existing blocs are far from being equivalent [odnoznachnyy] Surely it is wrong to equate NATO's aggressive activity, directed against stability and peace in the world, with the defensive Warsaw Pact, whose aim is to preserve the security of the member countries and universal peace? It is no accident that the Warsaw Pact Organization emerged considerably later than the North Atlantic bloc and was created in answer to the challenge. It was only a necessary, forced, defensive measure on the part of the socialist countries. The USSR and its allies invariably oppose the spreading of military blocs and have more than once proposed the simultaneous disbandment of the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO. And it is not their fault that the Atlanticists do not do this.

Nor can this fact be ignored. The imperialists--not the Soviet Union or the socialist community--bear the responsibility for the emergence of hotbeds of military conflicts and international tension in the modern world, including in regions where developing countries are located. Was it not the United States which unleashed aggression against the peoples of Indochina in the sixties? Is it not imperialism which fanned the hotbed of dangerous conflict in southern Africa by supporting racism, and was it not imperialism which provoked the aggression against the people's Angola? Is it not through the fault of imperialism that the fulfillment of the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone is being sabotaged? Does imperialism not bear the responsibility for the growth of tension in the Near East? Many such questions could be posed. And the answers are all the same: Imperialism is to blame.

On the Principles of Equality

A kind of economic continuation of the concept of the "equal responsibility" of socialism and capitalism for maintaining political and military tension in the world is the idea of "identical responsibility" for the backwardness of the developing countries and their present difficulties. The problems of normalizing the economy of developing countries have indeed been taking up more and more space in discussions and meetings of the nonaligned countries. The concern of these countries' leaders is understandable: The gulf between the levels of economic development of young states and industrial capitalist states is not lessening, but growing. It is being written in the West that the "economic apocalypse" is advancing on many developing countries and the "economic noose" is tightening around their throats. The advanced public in developing countries justly wonders about the historical responsibility of imperialist states, whose prosperity is to a tremendous degree built on plundering the peoples for former colonies and semicolonies. And now the monopolies are trying to shift the burden of the crisis being undergone by the West, including in connection with oil, onto the shoulders of the young national states, thereby complicating their problems which were engendered by the years of colonial exploitation.

Capitalism is unwilling to settle the score. It tries to disorient the public in developing countries, assuring them that all developed countries, all "rich nations"--including the socialist states, naturally--are responsible for their troubles. Thus a monstrous falsification is born. They want to represent the socialist community as an exploiter of "poor" countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But if socialist countries are among the states with highly developed economies and flourishing culture, surely that does not constitute grounds for putting them on the same level as imperialist states and blaming them for the backwardness of the "Third World"? One must bear in mind the means by which a particular state has managed to achieve a high level of development--by extreme exploitation of colonies and plundering backward peoples or by making maximum use of its own potential, which is insured by the advanced socialist form of economic management, and by the reasonable and planned exploitation of its own resources and the determination of the people themselves to put an end to backwardness.

And then everything falls into place. The Soviet Union's might is based not on super-profit monopolies which have grown fat on neocolonial plundering, not on the extreme exploitation of its own working class, but on wealth created by the peoples' labor. "Economic egoism" is not characteristic of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, to the extent of its capabilities it is prepared to help and does help developing countries to overcome backwardness. But the motive behind this aid does not lie in a "guilt complex"; the socialist community's aid to developing countries expresses the new, socialist nature of international duty and the international solidarity characteristic only of the socialist world. In the conflict--real, not invented--between the developing countries and the imperialist West, the Soviet Union takes the developing countries' side and supports their just demands.

The entire logic of the nonalignment movement demands the further strengthening of its solidarity with the forces of peace, progress and social justice. Only in this way can it maintain and increase its significance as a genuinely positive and independent factor in world politics, making a contribution to strengthening peace and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism--that is, to the implementation of the aims for which it was created.

III. 24 Jul 79

CC 12

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR AIDS LDC'S IN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD222200 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Boris Rachkov commentary: "The Soviet Union's Cooperation With the Developing Countries in the Development of Energy"]

[Text] The energy and fuel crisis, which is accompanied by a growing fuel shortage and higher prices for all kinds of energy, has once more been aggravated in recent months. The reason for this, as everyone now knows, lies mainly in the fact that in their quest for huge oil profits in the developing countries, the Western monopolies dropped from the capitalist fuel and energy balance all other forms of fuel.

It is common knowledge that after discovering rich oil resources in a number of countries, the Western colonialists turned the rest of the developing countries into profitable markets for oil products, and they deliberately hindered geological prospecting work.

The Western monopolies announced more than once that India and Syria, for instance, were without oil or gas prospects.

These are some of the results of the relatively new cooperation between the Soviet Union and these two countries: In the past 20 years and in cooperation with the Soviet Union about 50 oil and gas finds were made in India; oil production, which is now more than 11 million tons per annum, has already started and natural gas production is also on the increase. In Syria, more than 10 oil and gas finds have been made; oil production, which is now more than 10 million tons a year, has already started. In Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries prospecting work for oil and gas reserves has been carried out in cooperation with the Soviet Union; the exploitation of these reserves has begun. It is common knowledge that the Western monopolies prefer not to build oil refineries in the developing countries, so as to sell at higher prices the oil products which they have plundered from neighboring countries.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, assists in the building of refineries in any country which considers this to be necessary and economically justified. The Soviet Union also cooperates with oil-rich developing countries. The Soviet Union contributed in particular to supplying equipment for the first national oilfields in Iraq. In Algeria, one quarter of Algeria's oil is being produced from wells drilled by Soviet equipment and with the participation of Soviet experts. In cooperation with the Soviet Union, oilfields have been built in developing countries producing 62 million tons of oil a year, enough oil to insure nearly one quarter of the demand of all the developing countries.

In addition to the oil industry, the Soviet Union cooperates with the liberated countries in developing the coal and hydroenergy industry. Big reserves of coal have been found and are being exploited in Nigeria, India, Afghanistan and other countries. About 45 million tons of coal and coke can be produced. The Soviet Union cooperates on a large scale with the developing countries in the cultivation of hydroenergy reserves there. Every year marks either the beginning or the end of the construction of a huge hydroelectric station in this country or that with the participation of the Soviet Union. In March last year the Euphrates dam became operational; the capacity of this dam's hydroelectric power station is 800,000; it is one of the largest stations in the Middle East. One half of the thermo-electric and hydroelectric power stations have become (operation), generating more than 30 billion kilowatt hours per year, equivalent to the thermal capacity of about 10 million tons of oil. The economy of the developing countries can save about \$1.5 billion a year to buy vital goods in international markets.

The Soviet Union, which is providing economic, scientific and technological assistance, does not look for one-sided profits. The developing countries, in order to thank the Soviet Union for its help and on the basis of mutual benefit, send to the Soviet Union their traditional exports. As a result of the mutually beneficial and equal cooperation between the Soviet Union and the developing countries, energy is generated which by itself can save them not only from shortcomings in the field of energy but also other economic problems.

SECURITY COUNCIL HITS ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS POLICY

LD211408 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, July 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: The U.S. Security Council has expressed profound anxiety over Israel's policy of establishing settlements on the occupied Arab lands. In a resolution, adopted by the Security Council, attention is being drawn to the serious consequences which will inevitably come in the wake of practices of establishing settlements for any efforts aimed at attaining a peace settlement of the Middle East problem. The Security Council urged Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967. The document stressed that these practices of Israel are inconsistent with international law, the fourth Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in time of war.

The Security Council was called to discuss the report of a commission which was asked to study the situation in the occupied lands. The commission came to the conclusion that Tel Aviv has taken a deliberate course of colonizing the captured lands and evicting the local population.

A number of the Security Council members, supporting the resolution, meanwhile pointed to its weak points since the document does not contain resolute condemnation of Israel's expansionist policy, it does not envisage effective measures that would make Tel Aviv give up the course which is fraught with the most serious consequences to peace in the Middle East.

There was only one abstention--the United States, when the vote was taken on the draft resolution which was toned down under the pressure of the American representative. The position of the American delegation confirms once again correctness of the criticism in the course of the discussion towards Washington. Representatives of Syria, Kuwait and other countries emphasized that the U.S. support encourages Tel Aviv to continue colonization policy contrary to the will of the world community.

It is the duty of the Security Council, said the Soviet representative Mikhail Kharlamov, to resolutely denounce the policy and practice of the Israeli authorities in colonization and actual annexation of occupied Arab territories. The conclusions made in the report reaffirm that the problem becomes increasingly more acute. 90,000 settlers already live on the West Bank of the River Jordan. As to the Golan Heights, their territory has been almost fully "developed" by Israeli expansionists. Obviously, Israel is doing its utmost to keep the captured lands.

It is noteworthy, said the Soviet representative, that colonization of Arab lands assumed a particularly arrogant character after the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. That treaty is nothing but a collusion aimed at preventing the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

As to the Soviet Union, stressed Mikhail Kharlamov, it has been and remains a consistent champion of a comprehensive, fair settlement in the Middle East with due account for the legitimate interests of all peoples of the region.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON CARTER'S KANSAS CITY SPEECH

LD231443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 18 June TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has taken the lead in the administration's intensive propaganda campaign with a view to enlisting public support for the next series of attempts by the government to lead the country out of its very acute energy crisis and economic troubles.

The President delivered a speech in Kansas City to the National Association of Counties, dwelling in detail on the energy shortage problem. He asserted that the main reason for the energy crisis is U.S. dependence on imported oil which is constantly intensifying despite government programs to reduce imports. "Some 30 years ago," he said, "we sent more oil out of the country than we brought in. Now we import almost half the oil we use."

J. Carter spoke of the gasoline lines, the shortage of diesel fuel which farmers and truck drivers are experiencing and the depletion of stocks of fuel for domestic heating for next winter, recalling "the tragedies of elderly families who are not able to pay for heat" and describing the prevailing situation as a serious threat to the country.

In touching on the reasons for the energy crisis he limited himself to a mention of the "wasteful expenditure" of energy in the United States and laid emphasis on accusations leveled against the OPEC countries. As is well known, this organization recently decided to increase oil prices with a view to protecting the OPEC countries' economic interests against the predatory policy of the multinational monopolies which for decades have purchased the developing countries' oil at low prices.

The President virtually admitted that the U.S. oil monopolies are extracting additional multibillion dollar profits from the fuel shortage by inflating prices for petroleum products. He mentioned those who "speculate and profiteer from the shortage of energy resources or try to cheat the American public."

Dwelling briefly on the government's energy program which he had set forth in his previous speech, the President stated: "We must expend limited resources more economically. We will have to play a kind of shuffling game allocating limiting supplies of oil among our farmers, our truckers, our homeowners, industry and motorists." In this connection J. Carter urged Congress to invest the President with full powers to establish a mandatory state-by-state energy saving target and to impose mandatory conservation. At the same time he stated that "Congress must also act finally to give me authority to develop a stand-by gasoline rationing plan." It is "absolutely crucial for us to arm ourselves against the possibility of further serious interruptions in our energy supplies," he said.

At the same time the President stressed that "every American must stop wasting energy." "More than 2 years ago," he said, "I called the energy crisis the moral equivalent of war. There were a lot of jokes about it from the oil industry and from the news media. Now this battle has been joined. This time there can be no delay."

Carter announced the decision to establish oil import quotas for 1979 in accordance with which U.S. imports will not exceed 8.2 million barrels a day.

Then he urged municipal enterprises to switch from oil heating to coal. The speech paid attention to the tasks of making more extensive use of nuclear and solar energy.

J. Carter announced the introduction of "new incentives for the production of heavy oil, oil shale and natural gas" within the United States. In this connection political commentators note that it is a case of repealing price controls and other benefits to the energy corporations, which will enable them to increase fuel prices twofold or more in the very near future.

The President allocated considerable space in his speech to inflation, which he described as "our most serious problem." He said that unless this problem is resolved "businesses and consumers will lose faith" in the government's will to fight inflation and the dollar will weaken still further. Admitting in fact that the United States stands on the threshold of another industrial recession, the President promised to take steps to "avoid a serious recession."

The President's speech attests yet again to the fact that the United States--the most powerful country of the capitalist world--is suffering great and hard to overcome economic difficulties.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SEES NAVY TAKING ON 'WORLD GENDARME' ROLE

LD231031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Reserve Capt T. Belashchenko: "Washington's Naval Gendarme"]

[Text] The well-known British philosopher and public figure Bertrand Russell once accurately remarked that if you want to know where a center of tension is likely to occur, you must "follow the movements of the American Navy and Marines." This warning is particularly topical at the moment with the United States essentially making another attempt to play the role of "world gendarme." As before, a far from insignificant role is allocated to American naval forces in the dangerous policy of using armed forces wherever, as Washington hypocritically maintains, "U.S. vital interests may be threatened."

A recent White House conference of the interdepartmental policy study committee formulated "special recommendations" for President Carter. The recommendations envisage expanding the U.S. military presence in the Near East and Persian Gulf region on the basis, in particular, of the rapid deployment of American naval forces in the Indian Ocean. The question of creating a 5th fleet was raised again in this connection.

Judging by American press reports, the Pentagon possesses carefully formulated plans for creating and deploying the 5th fleet. Its composition has been determined (one or two attack aircraft carriers with support facilities, nuclear submarines, other warships and transport ships carrying a reinforced Marine battalion) as have the formation's schedule (predominantly from the 6th and 7th fleets, while their complement of ships will be increased) and basing system (the main base of Diego Garcia and other bases on the west coast of Australia, in racist South Africa, on British islands in the Indian Ocean and in the countries of the Persian Gulf.

True, the practical solution of this question will take time. Therefore, as the Washington POST reports, at the present stage it is planned to use the 6th and 7th fleets' ships to step up the American naval presence, or rather to exert direct pressure on the countries of the region. For example, the other day yet another American detachment, comprising a missile cruiser, three patrol boats and a tanker, were sent to the Indian Ocean "to participate in maneuvers" and "to call at ports." [paragraph continues]

In AP's view this action indicates a U.S. intention to "increase the intensiveness of its naval operations in the Indian Ocean and the oil-rich Persian Gulf."

The desire to build up military might is characteristic of U.S. actions in other parts of the world. According to American press reports, Washington is currently "reviewing its approach to problems of stability" in the Caribbean because of the insurgents' successes in Nicaragua and the stepping up of people's actions in a number of other countries in this area. According to Washington POST data, the U.S. National Security Council has even examined the possibility of putting Grenada, where the regime of the American and British monopolies' stooge E. Gairy was recently overthrown, in "naval quarantine."

There are increasing appeals in Washington for the "consolidation of American positions" in the Far East and Southeast Asia. In this connection the United States is pushing a number of other countries onto a dangerous path, intimidating them with the nonexistent "Soviet military threat." Questions of military cooperation were one of the main themes of the talks with the Japanese and South Korean leaderships during the U.S. President's recent trip to these countries. They figured in the American-Philippine talks in January about the status of the Pentagon bases in the Philippines, in particular the big naval base at Subic Bay. Just recently the United States obtained the right for American warships to use ports on the west coast of Australia.

One cannot help noticing that the intensification of the American military presence in these regions is greeted in Beijing with undisguised approval. Beijing hopes that this will undermine the process of relaxation of international tension and hinder the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives.

The attempts to act "from a position of strength" in areas thousands of miles from U.S. territory are materially supported by constant increases in budget appropriations for the navy, an increasing rate of naval construction, the strengthening of existing naval bases on foreign territory and the creation of new ones. For a number of years now the Navy has had a bigger share of maintenance expenditure than the other two U.S. armed services. In the last fiscal year it was \$40.1 billion (over 34 percent of all military appropriations), and this year it exceeded \$50 billion. The U.S. Department of the Navy is using this vast sum of money to develop and create sophisticated weapons and combat equipment, including Trident nuclear submarines and ballistic missiles and so forth. The new 5-year program, which has been in operation since 1978 and is worth \$28 billion, envisages the construction of 70 large warships.

Personnel training has been intensified too. The Navy and Marines account for around 720,000 of the total of somewhat over 2 million American servicemen (over 35 percent). A great deal of attention is devoted to questions of insuring that personnel are highly trained and ideologically indoctrinated on the basis of anticommunism and are ready to fight in any part of the world for the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

The Pentagon's notorious "basing strategy" also serves the purpose of further increasing the American naval presence in the world ocean. The United States has more than 2,000 military premises on other countries' territory. They include 340 large military bases including 60 naval bases in the countries of Europe, the Persian Gulf, the Far East and Southeast Asia, Australia, Latin American countries and a number of islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans and in other places.

American propaganda maintains that the feverish intensification of naval activity and the buildup of U.S. military preparations in general are of a "defensive nature," a "response to the intensification of the Soviet military threat" and the actions of "subversive elements" in young developing countries. What these ill-intentioned fabrications are worth is indicated by eloquent facts quoted by workers at the U.S. Brookings Institute. Their research indicates that in the 30 years after the war American Armed Forces "were deployed in support of political aims" 215 times. And more often than not the naval forces have been allocated the main role. They have participated in such actions on 177 out of the 215 occasions. This graphically demonstrates that "gunboat diplomacy" is still a very important element of the imperialist "from a position of strength" policy, the only difference being that those old ships are replaced by modern aircraft carriers. Washington has had "recourse" to them on 106 occasions. The "long arm of America," as the New York TIMES christened the Navy, has been raised against the freedom and security of peoples in Asia, Africa and other continents.

The authors of the research admit that the U.S. use of the threat of force "can be regarded as unwarranted and even erroneous saber-rattling leading to an undesirable fueling of international tension." In fact, the U.S. interventionist actions have invariably caused angry protests throughout the world and increased anti-American feeling, and have more often than not failed in the end.

However, the American policy makers have by no means always benefited from these lessons. This is why the workers at the Brookings Institute do not rule out the possibility that, as memories of the Vietnam war are "erased" in the United States, it "may revert to the policy of more frequent use of armed force to achieve its political goals." It looks as though this is what is happening. The creation of the 110,000-man "quick reaction corps," for actions not only against the Arab East but in other parts of the world as well, and other interventionist measures envisaged in the "special recommendations" to the President, and the increasing calls for "resolute opposition" to world events which are not to Washington's liking are all evidence of U.S. imperialism's desire to act openly once again in the deterrent role of "world gendarme." The Navy and Marines have a prominent part to play in this dangerous venture. For example, two divisions of Marines form the basis of the aforementioned corps together with airborne and air-mobile divisions. It is planned to use four "special" naval detachments to support them. According to U.S. press reports these will include nuclear aircraft carriers and other ships.

"The United States," John Hopkins University Professor Q. Liska writes in his book "Imperial America [SSHA: Imperskaya Karyera], "has rich experience of using an existing or, more often than not, fictitious threat to justify its expansion.... Using armed force, usually naval forces, it continues even under modern conditions to pursue its imperial policy."

To all appearances, Washington has no objection to enriching its shameful interventionist experience with new political gendarme actions aimed against peoples who have embarked on the path of independent development. This is a dangerous course which jeopardizes relaxation of tension and leads to the exacerbation of the situation in the world.

U.S. NAVY CONTINUES TESTING TRIDENT MISSILES

ID231158 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 23, TASS--The United States is pressing ahead with the development of up-to-date strategic arms systems.

III. 24 Jul 79

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

As was said by a U.S. naval spokesman, Trident missiles which are intended for up-to-date atomic submarines, were tested again on Cape Canaveral (Florida). This was the fourth test-firing of missiles of this type in the last three months from a submerged submarine.

The construction of submarines equipped with Trident missiles is one of the costliest programs of the Pentagon. According to the estimates of the U.S. Defence Department, this program will cost the American taxpayers 24 billion dollars.

MOSCOW PERIODICAL PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON DC-10 CRASH

LD231345 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 30 Signed to Press 16 July 1979 carries on page 21 an 800-word A. Buzuyev article entitled "Chasing Superprofits," on the causes attributed to the DC-10 air disaster outside Chicago by the "bourgeois press," which "mostly accounts for the accident by referring to purely technical reasons." However, Buzuyev asserts, "some observers, not satisfied with these accounts, attempt to look at the Chicago tragedy more broadly" and "name the real culprit as the airline bosses and their policy of acquiring superprofits to the detriment of flight safety." The author traces the development of DC-10, cites other DC-10 "disasters" and analyzes the history and "rapid growth" of McDonnell Douglas, described as the "Pentagon's favorite."

BREZHNEV'S NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO CANADA REPORTED

LD131802 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to Canadian Governor-General Edward Richard Schreyer, conveying to the Canadian people congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Canada's national day.

In the reply message Canada's governor-general expressed gratitude for congratulations and good wishes.

The messages expressed the hope that goodneighbourly Soviet-Canadian relations will continue developing in the interests of both countries, in the interests of detente and peace.

III. 24 Jul 79

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
CHINA

B 1

PRC SENDING OUT AGENTS POSING AS REFUGEES

LD211748 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 21, TASS--As is reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA), Beijing has lately started more frequently resorting to the practice of sending by sea its agents to Southeast Asian countries. Several vessels and boats with Chinese aboard were detained in territorial waters of Vietnam. One of such boats with ten Chinese aboard who were, as it was found out, on their way from the Chinese island of Hainan to the shores of Malaysia, was stopped in the sea near the Vietnamese province of Thuanhai. Found in the boats were a portable radio-set, compasses, different equipment and things manufactured in the People's Republic of China. The passengers were Chinese at the age of 20 to 35.

The VNA points out that the Chinese authorities' plans deviously include a more active sending of Beijing agents to Southeast Asian countries who, as a rule, pose as "refugees" from countries of Indochina.

PRC INCITES BURMESE ANTIGOVERNMENT INSURGENTS

BK220220 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 21 Jul 79 BK

[Valeriy Artemov commentary]

[Text] According to a report from Rangoon, it has been learned that there is a threat of insurgents under Beijing's influence launching a new offensive in the border area. The Burmese government is therefore, making preparations to counter the insurgents. The situation remains tense in these areas, where Burmese Defense Minister Gen Kyaw Htin made an inspection.

Mass rallies and demonstrations are being held in the Shan and Kachin states to denounce the insurgents who carry out subversive acts under Beijing's orders. Meanwhile, thousands of young men have joined the People's Militia units to help the Burmese Government soldiers crush the insurgents.

An important point to note is that these incidents are happening at a time when the Burmese prime minister, U Maung Maung Kha, is visiting Beijing. This is not the first time this has happened. In recent years, Burmese and Chinese leaders have exchanged many visits. In 1977, U Nei Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, visited Beijing twice, while Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping also visited Rangoon.. As is known by all, the Burmese Government tried to stop Beijing from supporting the antigovernment forces inside Burma. But the Chinese leaders only pay lip-service, declaring over and over that they are striving to develop good-neighborly relations with Burma. When Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha visited the PRC, the same assurances were given again by the Chinese authorities. But the fact is whenever summit talks between Burma and China end, pro-Beijing insurgents step up their activities on the border.

According to newspaper reports, it was learned that the insurgents are trained at special camps in China's Yunnan Province before they are sent back to Burma. The provincial chief of Yunnan himself is in charge of the insurgents operating in Burma, while Chinese military advisers lead the insurgents. It was also learned that a joint military command has been established to coordinate the military operations of the antigovernment gangs in Burma.

To transport the war material needed by the insurgents, roads leading to the Sino-Burmese border were constructed in China. Meanwhile, the broadcasting station inside China airs programs urging the Burmese people to take up arms to overthrow the government.

Commenting on the subversive activities of the insurgents, BOTATAUNG said that they are disrupting the social and economic programs in Burma, they destroy tractors, oil pipelines, rice warehouses, railines and bridges, rob villages and mercilessly kill the people. It said that the insurgents, following orders from their foreign masters, are continuing their subversive activities in accordance with Mao Zedong's dictum: Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.

Dear listeners, the Beijing authorities have not yet made a direct threat "to teach Burma a lesson." However, it is very apparent that the behavior of the Chinese leaders in regard to Burma is identical to the way they behave toward Vietnam. The Chinese leaders want Burma to kowtow and therefore they blackmail Burma by creating unrest and armed uprisings.

The Chinese leaders launched a direct invasion of Vietnam, and they constantly instigate the insurgents inside Burma. Dear listeners, the Chinese authorities have for many years interfered in the internal affairs of Burma.

In 1939, Mao Zedong said that Burma is part of the Chinese territory forcefully occupied by the imperialists. In 1956, the Beijing authorities unjustly demanded 70,000 square miles of Burmese territory. That same year, Mao Zedong spoke at the Chinese Communist Party Politburo meeting declaring that China will reoccupy Asian countries, including Burma. Since that time, insurgents trained and armed by China have been operating in the northeastern regions of Burma. By using the insurgents, Beijing authorities tried to blackmail Burma politically and militarily.

However, the Burmese people, who are safeguarding their national independence, are decisive in opposing and attacking Beijing's maneuvers.

MONGOLIA'S MAYDAR SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD231023 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Unnamed SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent interview with Mongolian Deputy Premier D. Maydar: "Following the Course of Cooperation": first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The fraternal Mongolian people are celebrating one of the most significant dates in their history. The people's revolution, which opened the way toward a new life, was brought about 58 years ago, on 11 July. Over the years that have elapsed since that glorious day the republic has achieved substantial successes, thus making the very rapid transition from the epoch of feudalism to that of socialism. On the eve of the holiday a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent asked D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, to give an account of the development of the republic's national economy, and of its cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

[Maydar] The Mongolian people's selfless labor under the leadership of its combat vanguard--the MPRP--has led to the radical transformation of the whole country's complexion. The republic's economy is acquiring increasingly clearly an industrial character. Industry, construction, transportation and communications account for more than 40 percent of national income. During the republic's existence a veritable rebirth of the people has occurred. Mongolia, which used to be one of the most backward countries on the Asian Continent, is now close to catching up with highly developed states in the sphere of education, science and culture. The material well-being of the working people is also being tirelessly improved.

The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed in January 1966 during a visit to the Mongolian People's Republic by a USSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, became a new stage in deepening cooperation between our countries. Mongolia's active participation in the activity of CEMA as a full and equal member of the council is promoting to a great extent the acceleration of the republic's socioeconomic development. As Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, has observed, Mongolia's integration and cooperation with the fraternal countries are decisive external factors in the implementation of the strategic objectives which have been set in the sphere of the country's socioeconomic development and of the complete building of socialism.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal states are giving us all-round assistance and support. In the country there is no sector of the national economy which does not experience the fruitful influence of generous assistance. Over the last 10 years alone hundreds of industrial and economic projects have been commissioned in Mongolia with the USSR's technical and economic assistance. The Mongolian people are building the material-technical base of socialism and are solving the task of transforming Mongolia into an industrial-agrarian country. The republic is developing its economy rapidly. Thus, over the last 8 years the produced national income has increased more than 58 percent, industrial production has increased 84 percent, and capital investment has more than doubled. The question of gradually drawing together and equalizing the levels of economic development of the socialist countries occupies an important place in the process of implementing the provisions of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration. It is precisely for this reason that the decisions of CEMA sessions contain special sections which mention the need for the more rapid development of Mongolia's national economy.

In the comprehensive program a proposal was put forward concerning the pooling of the efforts and means of interested countries for the purpose of the joint exploitation of the major deposits of power station coal and coking coal, nonferrous metals and other minerals discovered on Mongolia's territory. A graphic example of the implementation of its provisions under the conditions of our republic is the construction and commissioning of the first stage of the Erdenet copper and molybdenum mining and enriching complex which Mongolia is building jointly with the Soviet Union. At the 18th session of the Mongolian-Soviet intergovernmental commission which took place in Moscow in June it was decided to quadruple its capacity and reduce the construction schedule by a year. The CEMA countries are giving Mongolia gratuitous aid in building more than 10 scientific research projects, including a scientific and technical information center, and also in training national cadres. In accordance with the decisions of the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions, the council's member states have embarked on the implementation of five long-term targeted cooperation programs. A number of measures in the context of the programs provide for fuel and power and other natural resources of Mongolia to be brought into economic circulation through the joint efforts of CEMA countries. As a result, the accelerated development of the national economy will be given new impetus.

The course toward the all-round development of integration links with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries is the unshakable foundation of our foreign policy. This course fully accords with the interests of the Mongolian people and with the interests of the entire socialist community.

KCNA STATEMENT ON U.S. TROOP FREEZE IN KOREA REPORTED

LD232155 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23, TASS--The decision of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to freeze the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is conducive to a further sharpening of military confrontation and tensions in Korea, says the statement issued here by the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY. This decision, the statement stresses, is directed against peace in Korea and all over the world. The allegations, in an attempt to justify this step, that there has been a build-up of the KDPR's Armed Forces are groundless. We are engaged in peaceful construction, we did not build up our armed forces and are consistently making efforts for peace and peaceful unification of Korea, the document points out.

It is the U.S. imperialists who are building up their armed forces and violating peace in Korea, says the statement. The USA declared a strengthening of its naval and airforce in that area, has been bringing weapons and material in South Korea on a large scale. The U.S. imperialists are trying to perpetuate the position of South Korea as a military base and Korea's split. The refusal to withdraw U.S. troops indicates that the proposal of the USA and South Korea on the holding of tripartite talks with the KDPR is insincere and constitutes a diplomatic manoeuvre to camouflage intrigues against Korea and mislead public opinion. To preserve peace in Korea and ensure its independent peaceful reunification, it is necessary in the first place to end the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops, which is the main obstacle in this way, and let the Korean people decide its destiny. For a peaceful settlement of the question of the unification of Korea it is necessary in the first place to start on condition of withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, talks between the KDPR and the USA with the aim of replacing the agreement on truce in Korea with a peace treaty, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY pointed out.

III. 24 Jul 79

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SOUTH ASIA

D 1

AFGHAN PLANNING MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY MOSCOW RADIO

LD240310 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The People's Government of Afghanistan is taking measures to overcome the country's economic backwardness. The nation has begun to carry out a 5-year plan of agricultural and industrial development. Our correspondent, (Viktor Baszilevich), reports from Kabul:

In his interview with Radio Moscow, Afghanistan's minister of planning, Sediq Alemyar, said that the present task is to supply the population with food, shelter and clothes. The fulfillment of the plan is also to insure full employment. The minister recalled that before the April revolution of 1978 Afghanistan ranked among the countries with the lowest standard of living. The agrarian country had to import food. The development of production forces was slowed down by feudal relations. Now, there are conditions for advancement. A series of progressive reforms has eliminated the rule of feudals and exploiters. The agrarian reforms have given land to former land laborers for their free and perpetual use. The plots of land of poor farmers have been increased in size. Now the government is supplying on easy terms seeds, fertilizers and farm implements to the farmers. Much attention is paid to livestock. (?Sheepskins) and wool are one of the country's main exports. Afghanistan is a mountainous land extremely rich in natural resources. The revolution has declared them public property. Intensive ideological research is now under way. Preparation has begun for building a copper smelting complex which, when constructed, will become the country's first copper smelting enterprise. The output of coal and natural gas at the existing deposits will be increased. The 5-year plan provides for housing construction in towns. The government encourages small and medium employers and [words indistinct].

The prime minister, Hafizollah Amin, has pledged them support and protection from foreign competition. Noting (?first) successes in the economy, Afghanistan leaders do not conceal (?difficulties). They are created from the outside. Western and Beijing agents continue subversive actions against the republic. The nation rebuffs armed groups of saboteurs and terrorists which are smuggled into the country. To defend peaceful endeavors and revolutionary gains a national organization of representatives of all sections of the population is being created in Afghanistan.

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET AID, REFORMS

LD231124 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 23, TASS--Addressing representatives of Nimruz Province, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin called for eradicating backwardness and ignorance left over to the Afghan people from the old regime.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said, has scored considerable successes in various fields of national economy and culture over the years of the people's power. The first stage of the land reform has been completed, according to which more than 285,000 peasants received land plots. The first five year plan for the country's economic and social development has been adopted. Progressive measures have been carried out in the field of culture and education. Turkmens, Baluchis, Pushtuns, Uzbeks and other nationalities for the first time received an opportunity to read newspapers and listen to radio programmes in their mother tongues.

III. 24 Jul 79

D 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

At the same time, former feudals, the rich and counterrevolutionaries of every kind hope for the restoration of the old order. They have the backing of international imperialism and reaction. "Let them know, H. Amin said, that the Afghan people is determined to uphold the gains of the April revolution and give a worthy rebuff to any enemies of peace and progress".

Afghanistan, he said, extends a friendly hand to any country wishing to maintain relations of sincerity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But we will not allow anybody to interfere in our internal affairs and inflict damage to our country.

H. Amin described relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR as a model of friendly ties between two neighbour countries. The Soviet Union, the prime minister said, is giving us great aid in various fields--in agriculture, industry, reconstruction and building of roads, modernisation of institutions of higher learning.

NHAN DAN CITED ON PRC STAND AT VIETNAMESE-PRC TALKS

LD201624 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[TEXT] Hanoi, July 20, TASS--Recent facts confirm that at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks Beijing is pressing not for a settlement of relations between the two countries, but is pursuing a policy of pressure, blackmail and aggravating tension, it is stressed by the newspaper NHAN DAN.

It notes that the Chinese side is staging armed provocations in border areas, concentrating its troops along the border and launching attacks at populated localities and posts of border guards. At the same time Beijing's representatives at the talks are setting forth absurd and inappropriate demands for a "withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea", "ending the persecution of refugees" etc... Beijing's tactics is to draw the talks away from the solution of pressing problems of relations between the two countries, to force a change in the principled policy of Socialist Vietnam. Beijing's aim is to conquer all countries of Southeast Asia.

But the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have rich traditions of struggle for independency, NHAN DAN stresses. They are fully resolved to uphold their independence and freedom in face of any provocations.

VNA REPORT ON PRC MILITARY PROVOCATIONS CITED

LD191448 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 19, TASS--The Chinese side continues armed provocations in border districts of Vietnam, says a statement of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY published here.

For several days in succession late in June and early in July, Chinese troops fired from mortars and other weapons at many districts in Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Cao Bang provinces. After one of such shellings of Tika and Pa Viu Su communities in Ha Tuyen Province on July eleventh, the Chinese sent across the frontier groups of citizens from its border areas to sack several Vietnamese villages.

Regular units of the Chinese Army attacked many times Vietnamese villages and frontier guards posts in Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Cao Bang provinces. A particularly serious incident took place in the area of the Coc Pan community in Cao Bang province on July 8 and 9 when the Chinese fired from mortars on the Vietnamese territory and a Chinese battalion moved over four kilometres deep into the territory of Vietnam. Many houses were destroyed as a result of this. Tens of peaceful people were killed or wounded.

On July [date indistinct], the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sent a note to China with a resolute protest against this raid. But on the next day, a unit of the Chinese Army backed by artillery and mortars invaded Meovac district of Ha Tuyen Province. Tens of Vietnamese frontier guards were killed or wounded. Frontier guards of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam struck retaliatory blows at the enemy.

KORNILOV VIEWS EUROPEAN DETENTE ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD231303 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "Lasting Peace for Europe"]

[Text] The world is widely marking the fourth anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was held in the Finnish capital, Helsinki. Four years seem a short time. But how much that is constructive and positive has been introduced into European political life in that time, how notably the continent's peoples have moved forward along the highways of detente mapped out in Helsinki! Political mutual relations between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe now look different: Contacts and consultations between governments and mutual visits by leaders--good will missions--have become commonplace. An active joint search is taking place for a solution to urgent international problems and economic, scientific and cultural ties between states are multiplying and being enriched with new content. There is now every reason to say that thanks to the Helsinki forum, convened on the initiative of the USSR and other socialist countries, Europe has begun to work, with considerable results, for the sake of peace and the peoples' security. A major new contribution to resolving this task were the results of the Soviet-American summit held in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II treaty.

The pivot uniting the totality of the Helsinki accords is the idea of detente, the lessening of international tensions. The first lines of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki reassert that the participating states are fully determined to "expand, deepen and make progressive and lasting the process of detente"--and the Soviet Union, true to its principled peace policy, sets an example of active, purposeful, consistent struggle for the speediest and fullest possible implementation of this noble aim. It is toward the consolidation of detente, its transformation into an increasingly all-embracing, viable and diverse process, and the reduction of military confrontation on European soil that the set of profoundly peace-loving and constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are oriented--initiatives which outline concrete ways of resolving today's "problem of problems"--curbing the arms race and bringing about disarmament.

The human conscience cannot reconcile itself to the fact that stockpiles of weapons exist in the world which are sufficient to annihilate all living things on earth, and states' expenditure on military purposes exceed 1 billion dollars a day! The Soviet Union, in the vanguard of the struggle to consolidate the peoples' security, stresses that there is no type of weapon which it would not be prepared to limit and ban on a reciprocal basis, in accordance with an agreement with other states, and then remove from the arsenals. Such major initiatives as the proposal to conclude a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, the proposal on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and that on banning the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction come from our country. There was broad support from the European and international public for the proposal by the Warsaw Pact member countries on concluding between all the states which took part in the Helsinki forum a treaty on not being the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. Many positive responses were also aroused by the socialist states' initiative on convening a political-level conference with the participation of all European countries, the United States and Canada to discuss questions of strengthening trust between states in Europe, and lessening the concentration of and reducing armed forces and armaments.

The strengthening of the basis of peace and the consolidation of mutual understanding between peoples are promoted to a great extent by equal economic cooperation between European states. In the years which have passed since the Helsinki forum interstate economic ties in Europe have become considerably more stable and large-scale, the Soviet Union, for instance, has concluded long-term economic agreements with Finland, France, the FRG and several other countries. At the same time the USSR actively advocates that cooperation between states should not only be bilateral, but should also take on a broader, multilateral nature, forming a kind of binding, material tissue of lasting peace. In this connection mention must be made of the proposals--put forward by our country and widely supported in Europe--on holding all-European congresses as interstate conferences on questions of cooperation in such complex, global spheres as environmental conservation, energy and transport. In accordance with the decisions of the 34th session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the first of these forums, devoted to the protection of the environment, is expected to be convened in Geneva in only a few months, time--in November.

Yes, in the 4 years which have passed since the Helsinki forum, much, very much has been done to insure that the European Continent can at last break free of the vicious circle of its history, when each postwar period was transformed into a prewar period. However, imperialist circles associated with the Pentagon and NATO, reflecting the aspirations of the military-industrial complex and having no interest in detente, have not stopped attempting to nullify the constructive, positive things that have been created in Europe since Helsinki, and they try to whip up tension and create barriers on the path to curbing the arms race. It is these circles which stubbornly oppose progress at the talks taking place in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It is they, using fabrications on the mythical "Soviet threat" as a cover, who try to somehow "substantiate" the Pentagon and NATO plans connected with strengthening the Atlanticist "missile pool" in Western Europe. And is it not the desire to torpedo the ship of European security which dictates the actions of those Western forces which, against the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki accords, try to interfere in socialist countries, affairs and fan slander campaigns against them?

The upcoming meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the Helsinki forum, to be held in Madrid in 1980, is intended to consolidate the positive shifts and changes which have now become Europe's inalienable property. The USSR and other socialist countries are prepared to make their contribution to the success of this meeting. But for this the meeting must be seriously and thoroughly prepared, and all its participants must focus their efforts on agreeing on concrete steps to implement the principles and accords of the Final Act as a single whole, including decisive measures on military detente.

"The Soviet Union, soberly assessing the distribution and dynamics of the various political forces in Europe and the world, is firmly convinced that the powerful streams of detente and equal cooperation, which have in recent years increasingly determined the current of European and world policy, will acquire new force and even greater scale thanks to the conference and its results," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the Helsinki forum 4 years ago. This prediction has been fully and entirely justified. But the fourth anniversary of the historic Helsinki forum is not only an occasion to note the undisputed success of the cause of detente. It is also a kind of landmark from which one can see particularly clearly what important, urgent and--frankly speaking--difficult tasks face the peoples of Europe, who are fully determined to make detente irreversible. The Helsinki accords live and act; But we must not lessen, on the contrary, we must augment efforts aimed at insuring that the cause of detente, whose foundations were laid in Helsinki, steadily expands and strengthens.

III. 24 Jul 79

G 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

NATO AID TO VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AROUSES SOVIET SUSPICION

LD232100 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

["Sabre-Rattling"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Three Italian naval ships are to set out tomorrow from Singapore to the South China Sea. The USA, France and some other NATO countries also announced the intention to dispatch warships and aircraft to that area. Thus, U.S. President Jimmy Carter declared the other day that he ordered the dispatch of warships and aircraft of the American 7th Fleet to the area adjacent to the territorial waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

All these actions, we are assured, are undertaken for the purpose of "searching for Indo-chinese refugees".

The peoples of the countries whose coasts are being approached by NATO's armadas look differently at these actions. A reasonable and truly humane approach to the refugees problem has been elaborated in an agreement reached between the SRV Government and the UN high commissioner for the affairs of refugees. This document envisages the creation of favourable conditions for the orderly and safe departure from Vietnam by persons wishing to do so. The importance of this agreement was observed by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in his speech at the concluding session of the international conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia.

What is NATO's purpose, it must be asked, in organizing a provocative demonstration in the South China Sea? It can be fittingly recalled that the warships of the North Atlantic bloc, those of the U.S. first of all, are making appearances practically in every part of the world, off the coasts of each country in which events are developing not to the liking of official Washington.

The latest case in point was the demonstration of strength off the shores of Nicaragua during the last days of Somoza's regime in that country. And whatever the pretext, whether "rescuing refugees" or "evacuating American citizens"--the essence of such actions is the same. As U.S. Admiral Elmo Zumwalt stated in his time, there is nothing more convincing for a citizen of a technically less-developed society, than a visit by a destroyer. It seems that the USA which has selected the "big stick" policy or that of "quick response" in regard to Middle-East countries, is about to use any pretext to apply it in Indochina.

EUROPARLIAMENT SCORED ON DECISIONMAKING, SRV RESOLUTION

LD202118 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The elections to the European Parliament last June were assessed by the press of Common Market countries as a new stage in the victory of this political institution of the EEC. The assessment was based on the fact that this was the first time deputies to the parliament were elected by direct and general elections in the member-countries of the "Nine," rather than being appointed as was formerly the case. It was expected that direct elections would give the Europarlament a "second breath," that it would become an effective body promoting the solution of acute and urgent problems facing EEC countries, and stronger international cooperation.

Now the new parliament has held its first session in Strasbourg. However, there was no "new stage" in its activities. A debate on the socio-economic crisis experienced by the Common Market countries produced no results. Not a single concrete solution towards overcoming unemployment, inflation and other most acute ills of "smaller Europe" was taken. The assessment of the first session of the Europarlament by the paper LE PARISIEN LIBERE seems to be, in this light, quite justified. It writes: "The new parliament certainly cannot find either the style or the tone that would allow to dispense scepticism regarding its seriousness and efficiency...."

"However, if the Strasbourg parliament did not show its hand at all in resolving the Common Market's internal problems, the start of the Europarlament of the new convocation was marked by an action in the sphere of international politics which by no means does it any honor. At night between Thursday and Friday, the Europarlament by a majority of votes of the Christian Democratic, Liberal and Conservative deputies adopted a resolution in support of the recent decision of the Commission of European Communities to discontinue food relief to Vietnam. The motivation of this resolution moved by commission member Claude Chesson is noteworthy. He stated that ending such aid to the SRV is "by no means a political gesture but only a decision adopted under the pressure of circumstances"... Hypocrisy is apparently a characteristic feature of the "tone and style" of the European Parliament: It is clear to all that such a resolution, adopted literally only a few hours before the opening in Geneva of an International Conference on the Problem of Refugees in South East Asia, is a political action and, moreover, a rather unseemly one too!

This resolution was strongly condemned in the European Parliament by communist and socialist deputies. Indeed, the "refugees problem" which the reaction is trying to use for attacks against Socialist Vietnam, is in fact a direct consequence of lasting neocolonialist wars in Indochina, of imperialist interference, and taking an active part in that interference, by the way, were the countries of the Common Market too!

The public in West European countries is by no means indifferent to the positions the Europarlament is going to take on important foreign-policy questions. The first session of the Strasbourg assembly failed, unfortunately, to demonstrate the European Parliament's striving towards detente and cooperation among nations.

COMMUNIQUE OF AUCCTU DELEGATION TO WEST GERMANY

LD231343 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of "Joint Communiqué on the Visit to the FRG by a Delegation of Soviet Trade Unions"]

[Text] An AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev was in the FRG from 8 through 14 July 1979 on a visit made at the invitation of the German Trade Union Association (DGB).

During its stay in the FRG the delegation visited Dusseldorf, Bonn and Hamburg and toured the pipe-rolling plant of the Mannesmann concern where it was briefed in a conversation with representatives of the firm's board and production council. The delegation met with A. Schmidt, chairman of the Miners and Power Industry Workers Trade Union and visited the school of the Metal-Workers Trade Union in Spolkhof where it talked with E. Loderer, chairman of the Metal-Workers Trade Union, and with members of the trade union's board. It familiarized itself with the activity of the Neue Heimat Trade Union Construction Company and was briefed on the work of the Hamburg Institute of Economics and Politics.

The members of the Soviet delegation had talks with FRG President K. Carstens and with H. Ehrenberg, minister of labor and social welfare.

Talks took place between AUCCTU and DGB delegations in which H.-I. Vetter, chairman of the DGB, and other members of the DGB Federal Board participated on behalf of the West German Trade Union Center.

During the talks, which took place in a spirit of mutual understanding, the representatives of the AUCCTU and DGB briefed each other on the activity of their respective countries' trade unions and on their tasks at the present stage.

The sides noted with satisfaction that positive changes are taking place in the world connected with efforts in favor of peace and detente. They believe that the treaty on the limitation strategic offensive arms (SALT II) signed at the Vienna meeting of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with President J. Carter will promote the strengthening of the relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of peace, which accords with the interests of the working people.

The opinion was expressed that trade unions can and must make their contribution to the cause of disarmament, the consolidation of peace and the relaxation of international tension in the spirit of the Helsinki accords.

The participants in the talks held an exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions of bilateral trade union ties and of the activity of European trade unions and also on a number of problems of the international trade union movement.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the positive development of cooperation between the two countries' trade unions as attested by the exchange of delegations between the national trade union centers, at the level of sector trade unions and between grass-roots organizations and trade union educational establishments.

The trade union representatives of the USSR and FRG were unanimous that these ties are an important factor for consolidating mutual trust and friendship, a factor for insuring peace and detente. They regard them as a joint contribution to the matter of implementing the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and FRG in the sphere of the economy and industry which was signed by the leaders of the two states in May 1978.

The AUCCTU and DGB representatives declared their readiness to continue actively promoting the development of trade union contacts at all levels. Here, special attention was paid to the deepening and qualitative improvement of ties and the development of forms of cooperation such as bilateral seminars of topical problems of trade union activity, the exchange of specialized delegations, including groups of young people, women and journalists, and contacts between trade union educational establishments.

The AUCCTU and DGB pronounced themselves in favor of the joint search for new paths toward the expansion of trade union cooperation on a European scale. They assessed in positive terms the results of the two Geneva conferences in which all the trade union centers of Europe participated and they consider them to be a possible form of cooperation in the future too.

In this connection the AUCCTU and DGB confirmed their readiness to promote the preparation and successful holding of the third European trade union conference in October 1979.

During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of topical international problems. The conversations took place in a businesslike atmosphere and were imbued with mutual understanding and frankness.

The visit to the FRG by the delegation of Soviet trade unions was a contribution to consolidating the cooperation of the two countries' trade unions.

The AUCCTU delegation expressed gratitude to the DGB for the warm reception and passed on an invitation to send a return delegation to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

FRG PEACE DELEGATION VISITS USSR, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD161454 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 16, TASS--A delegation of the FRG Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation was staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee. The communique that was adopted says that the coming into effect of the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation between the USSR and the USA will serve further deepening of detente and will promote the successful conclusion of the Geneva talks on general and complete banning of nuclear weapon tests and of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

It was stressed that the European public declaring for military detente in the continent is concerned over the plans of the United States to produce the neutron bomb and NATO's intentions to deploy nuclear weapons in the territory of some West European states.

SPANISH CP HEALTH COMMISSION GROUP VISITS USSR 9-20 JULY

LD202112 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--A delegation of Spanish communists--medics, members of the Health Commission of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, were in the Soviet Union from July 9 to 20 in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Spain.

The Spanish communists visited Moscow, Leningrad and Kishinev, familiarizing themselves with the life of the Soviet people, with the activities of the CPSU in the sphere of public health. They had comradely meetings and talks at the International Department and the Scientific Department of the CPSU CG, at the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the USSR Ministry of Health, at the Central Committee of the Medical Workers' Union.

The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party visited different medical institutions, industrial and agricultural enterprises to see the practice of medical, health-resort and preventive care given to the Soviet people. Delegation members highly appraised the Soviet Union's achievements in the sphere of public health.

The Spanish comrades met with the people, party, soviet and trade union functionaries. Everywhere they were given a cordial and friendly welcome. During the meeting and talks Soviet and Spanish communists underlined the desire to keep developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Spain.

III. 24 Jul 79

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
M I D D L E E A S T & N O R T H A F R I C A

H 1

IRAN AT 'IMPORTANT CROSSROADS'; CAN COUNT ON USSR SUPPORT

NC202002 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Jul 79 NC

[Unattributed commentary: "Iran at an Important Crossroads"]

[Text] Extensive discussions are going on in Iran at the moment on continuing the study of the new draft constitution in connection with the Islamic republic's internal and external policies. Questions of Iran's foreign policy, its future position in world politics, and its future relations with neighboring countries and major world powers are receiving a great deal of attention in these discussions. The attention and interest shown by various sections of the population and representatives of the main political forces and religious circles in determining Iran's future foreign policy is completely natural.

The need to restore true independence and freedom from the bond of imperialist oppression and cruelty was a fundamental part of the Iranian people's revolution and gave it a democratic and anti-imperialist aspect. The first international (?actions) by the newly established republic included the refusal to continue in the role of gendarme and defender of Western interests, notably those of the United States, in the Persian Gulf area--a role that the imperialists had conferred upon the shah's regime; the departure from CENTO; a and support for the Palestinian movement--all of which (?accord) with revolutionary Iran's anti-imperialist foreign policy and are the reasons for its greatly increased international prestige. Now Iran's political and religious leaders, who brought about the downfall of the shah's antipeople's regime with their great efforts, are working out the means for revolutionary progress, for strengthening the people's gains and for rehabilitating Iran as an independent member of the world community. In their speeches, Ayatollah Khomeyni and government representatives have confirmed that Iranian foreign policy is against colonialism, imperialism and external interference in its internal affairs, and is firmly based on the principles of neutrality and nonalignment. Defending their national independence and sovereignty is most important for Iranians. Iran, one of the oldest countries in the history of human civilization, was forced to assume the insulting role of a servant of imperialist policies, carry out suppressive tasks over its Arab neighbors and its own people during the shah's long and ominous rule, and be a base for U.S. spying against the Soviet Union.

With the signing of the unequal military agreement between Iran and the United States in 1959--which, in the words of Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi, was a one-sided affair and 100 percent against the Iranian people's interests--the new destructive military policy of Iran was set. As a result of the agreement, the natural wealth of the nation passed into the hands of U.S. oil monopolies, with (?money from the national budget being spent on unnecessary weapons of war.) Therefore, as the Iranian papers write, it is natural that one of the most pressing points for Iranian foreign policy should be the earliest possible cancellation of Iran's unequal agreements with imperialist countries, particularly the 1959 agreement with the United States. Bearing in mind that the danger of imperialist attempts on the national sovereignty of Iran and other Persian Gulf countries has not only remained constant but, on the contrary, has increased, it is clear that the earliest possible shedding of the heavy burden from the past is of the utmost importance. Several weeks ago, the United States officially announced that it intends to use its armed forces in the area should something threaten its sources of energy. To this end Washington is forming special forces to be dispatched to the Persian Gulf, and its naval presence in the area will also be strengthened. There is no doubt that the Iranian people, who achieved the victory of the revolution with the blood of thousands of their children, will defend their gains from the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

III. 24 Jul 79

H 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

In their struggle for the creation of a new, independent and blossoming Iran, the people of Iran can be confident and hopeful of the good intentions and friendly support of their northern neighbor, the country whose policy toward Iran from the days of Lenin to the present has been conducted completely in the spirit of good intentions, cooperation and true equality.

BAZARGAN ON LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN POWER BODIES

LD201528 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 20, TASS--Iran's Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, speaking over the national radio and television, expressed regret over the lack of coordination of actions between Iran's Government and such organs of power as the Islamic Revolutionary Council, the revolutionary committees, the corps of "Guards of the Islamic Revolution." The prime minister said that three weeks ago several members of the government sent in their resignation, motivating their decision by the fact that they cannot perform their duties in the existing conditions. Later, at a meeting in Qom between Ayatollah Khomeyni, members of the government and of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, Mehdi Bazargan noted, an opinion was expressed that "the ministers' resignation is not the flight from responsibility, but the evidence that to work in the conditions when the government has only limited power in the country is practically impossible.

It was decided at the meeting to reorganize the government and the Islamic Revolutionary Council for the purpose of coordinating activity of organs of power. Specifically, several members of the cabinet entered the Islamic Revolutionary Council and some members of the council, among them such prominent religious leaders as Mahdawi-Kyani and H. Rafsanjani were included in the cabinet and were appointed as deputy ministers with the right of deciding vote.

IRAQ'S ACHIEVEMENTS, POLICIES, TIES WITH USSR

LD230905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "The Republic's Horizons"]

[Excerpts] The Iraqi people are celebrating a notable anniversary--on 14 July 1958 the revolution swept away Iraq's ruling proimperialist monarchist regime and ushered in a new era of genuine political independence and economic and social progress in the Iraqi people's long, painful history.

The path to Iraq's achievements, in which its people take pride today, was difficult--not everything went simply and smoothly. Imperialist forces and internal reaction have repeatedly attempted to regain the positions they lost, and much blood has been shed by patriots in the struggle to defend the gains of the people's revolution. Already monuments and obelisks have been erected in many of Iraq's cities in honor of the fallen fighters, but the Iraqi people know that the struggle against imperialism continues.

Iraqis also know that the Soviet Union was and remains their tested ally and true friend in this struggle. Diversified and mutually advantageous Soviet-Iraqi cooperation is a tradition of many years standing. It comprises top-level exchanges, numerous state and economic ties and common positions in the struggle against imperialism and aggression.

Thus, this year marks the 20th anniversary of the signing of an agreement--concluded soon after the July 1958 revolution--on economic and technical cooperation between our countries. The Soviet-Iraqi Permanent Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation is functioning productively. Cultural and scientific ties between our countries are developing successfully.

More than 100 important economic projects are the real result of mutually advantageous Soviet-Iraqi cooperation. These projects have been constructed or are still being constructed on Iraqi territory with our country's assistance and constitute an important factor in the expansion and strengthening of Soviet-Iraqi economic ties.

The oil deposits in northern Ar-Rumaylah, for instance, which were prospected and commissioned with Soviet assistance, are major landmarks in the development of these links. If one recalls that the USSR once gave Iraq decisive support in its fight with the oil monopolies and in the struggle for the Iraqi people's right to control their own natural resources, then the Soviet Union's policy toward Iraq becomes even clearer.

Yet another graphic example of that policy is the current construction of the Tharthar-Euphrates canal which, as one of the world's largest hydro-amelioration plans, will solve the age-old problem of combating flooding in the extensive Tigris River valley and at the same time substantially enlarge the irrigation potential of the Euphrates River.

The Al-Haditha hydroelectric complex now being constructed on the Euphrates River is compared with such giants as the Aswan complex in Egypt and Euphrates complex in Syria.

The Baghdad electrical equipment plant, the Ar-Ramadi glass combine and the Al-Kut cotton combine could also be cited. An enterprise in Al-Iskandariyah constructed with Soviet assistance is producing agricultural machinery and one in Samarra' is producing extremely valuable medical supplies. More than 30,000 specialists in various fields have been trained for Iraqi industry with the help of Soviet personnel. Whole new production sectors, such as the electrical equipment, the machine building and the pharmaceutical sectors, have been created in Iraq with Soviet assistance.

This year our countries celebrated the seventh anniversary of the Soviet-Iraqi treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Baghdad on 9 April 1972. Iraqi newspapers wrote that this document reflected the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Iraqi people and was an important event in the history of Soviet-Iraqi relations. The newspapers stressed that the treaty between our countries forms the basis for further development of bilateral cooperation.

When speaking of Iraq today it is impossible not to note also its substantially enhanced role in the international arena, particularly as regards the development of the situation in the Near East. Occupying as it does a resolute anti-imperialist standpoint, Iraq is waging a consistent struggle to strengthen the ranks of the Arab peoples and to unify their forces against the imperialist conspiracy manifested in the Camp David deal and in As-Sadat's capitulationist policy.

The conference of Arab heads of state and government that convened in Baghdad last November on Iraq's initiative was a serious obstacle to the conspirators. The warnings addressed to the conspirators at the conference have taken on real substance since the conference of Arab foreign and economic ministers this year in Baghdad.

III. 24 Jul 79

H 4

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

The Iraqi people are fighting with the peoples of other Arab countries for an overall solution to the Near East crisis--the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors' troops from the occupied Arab territories and a just solution to the problem of the Palestinian people, including the right to create their own state.

The Soviet people regard the Iraqi people with feelings of profound and cordial friendship. And on their national festival--the anniversary of the July 1958 revolution--the Soviet people wish friendly Iraq new achievements on the path of progress.

MOSEYEV REPORTS ON PDRY FEARS OF U.S. PLANS FOR AREA

LD230959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA special correspondent P. Moseyev: "Flags Over the Harbor"]

[Excerpt] Aden-Moscow--Step by step the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] are building a new life. It is difficult to escape from the vicious circle of age-old backwardness. But the working people of South Yemen have confidence in their strength. They are filled with determination to achieve their goal and this clearly angers Western reactionary circles.

In conversations with me, South Yemenis noted with alarm the recent increase in imperialist forces' attempts to interfere in the young republic's internal affairs. By all appearances, some people in the West are averse to the changes that are taking place in South Yemen, which has embarked on the path of progressive socioeconomic transformation. U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's recent announcement of American plans to create a "quick strike corps" in reaction to "crisis situations" in the Near East and other "hot spots" in the world aroused just indignation among PDRY political circles.

The press reported that these plans envisage the formation of a U.S. 5th fleet to carry out constant patrols of the coast of the Arabian Peninsula and the creation of a large reserve group of forces numbering 110,000 men which can be airlifted to the Near East "if need be."

Washington's bellicose statements, local papers note, are addressed primarily to the Arab countries which resolutely condemned As-Sadat's treacherous deal. They indicate a U.S. desire to resurrect "gunboat diplomacy" in relation to the developing countries. The PDRY categorically rejects U.S. threats of military interference in the affairs of the Persian Gulf countries and resolutely condemns the American show of force in the Indian Ocean basin. 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, said in an American television interview. Washington's interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, he stressed, jeopardizes peace in this part of the world.

... The sun sinks ever nearer the peak of Mount Shamsan at whose foot the Bay of Aden lies. For the last time its rays touch the fortress walls atop the coastal cliffs and in a matter of minutes the South Yemeni capital is plunged into deep tropical dusk. With the onset of darkness the port of Aden is bejeweled with hundreds of points of light. It is busy even at night. The "main gates" of the young republic watch over an intense working life. In contrast to the past they are now reliably serving peace, strengthening South Yemen's independence and its social progress.

III. 23 Jul 79

H 5

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

SOVIET OFFICIAL PEGOV LEAVES FOR TALKS IN PDRY

LD201740 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday a CPSU delegation led by Nikolay Pegov, member of the Central Committee and head of a Central Committee department, left Moscow for the PDRY in accordance with the plan for consolidating relations between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party. The delegation was seen off by (Bazorkiy), member of the Central Committee and first deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee, and other Central Committee officials as well as the PDRY ambassador.

MOSCOW CITES KUWAITI PRESS ON TANKER 'HIJACK' PLAN

LD232128 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Washington Seeks a Pretext"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. administration is not abandoning its announced plans to create a battalion for rapid intervention in conflicts in hotbeds of tension in the world. To justify such schemes, dangerous to the cause of peace, Washington raised a ruckus over the so-called danger of the hijacking of an oil tanker in the Arab Gulf by terrorists. Hodding Carter, the U.S. State Department spokesman, alleged in a speech he made last weekend, that a plan was being formulated for the execution of such an operation. In this respect, it is indicative that the regime of Sultan Qabus in Oman hastily expressed readiness to join in this provocative move. Soon after Washington announced the so-called danger of the hijacking of an oil tanker, Muscat made public the adoption of an additional measure to assure the security of shipping in the Hormuz Strait. As is known, about half the quantity of oil shipped to the United States and other Western countries is carried through this strait.

As the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH said, the U.S. administration quickly informed Oman of its readiness to extend urgent military assistance to the sultanate, if necessary. All these political steps recall the already planned operation aimed at organizing the role of each participant in the scheme.

It is no coincidence that the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT recently published a declaration by Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary in this regard: Once again the chief of the Pentagon firmly reaffirmed the readiness of the United States to use its military forces to protect its vital important interests.

It is by no means difficult to perceive the link between the declaration of Harold Brown and the concern showed by the State Department over the so-called planned hijacking of an oil tanker in the Hormuz Strait. The Arab countries and other countries of the Arab Gulf quickly realized the real cause of the noise raised by Washington. The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM does not rule out the possibility of the CIA mobilizing professional terrorists to hijack an oil tanker to justify the carrying out of U.S. military threats to storm the territories of the oil-producing states. The French paper L'HUMANITE, for its part, said: Washington and the CIA are preparing for such a disgraceful terrorist act. The paper stressed that such a terrorist act would be a fresh stage in stepping up American military threats to intervene militarily in the Arab Gulf.

This no doubt arouses growing concern in the Arab Gulf countries.

III. 24 Jul 79

H 6

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

GULF STATES CONCERNED OVER U.S. GENDARME PLANS

LD240640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and Viktor Levin]

[Text] The United States, reports the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, has brought its naval vessels in the Arabian Sea to a state of combat readiness and has sent them to the Strait of Hormuz. This measure taken by the United States is allegedly to grant urgent assistance to Oman in the event that terrorists capture a tanker in the strait and is an excuse for actions by the United States to not allow a threat to navigation to arise. The Strait of Hormuz is a major water artery through which half the oil needed by the countries of the West passes. The State Department reported to Oman last week about a terrorist action which is allegedly being planned but it did not name those who were preparing to capture the oil tanker.

It is obvious that the United States is now embarking on practical activities. If one recalls Pentagon plans about the creation of a rapid reaction corps for military interference in the Near East then the question arises: Are not reports about the capture of a tanker part of a plan to justify U.S. military interference in the affairs of the oil-extracting countries of the Near East?

And this is how countries situated in this area react to such plans by the Pentagon. In front of us we have a dispatch from Tehran, where Kuwaiti Minister of Foreign Affairs al-Jabir as-Sabah and Iranian Minister Ebrahim Yazdi had 2 days of talks. In a joint communique, and I quote, it is stated directly: Responsibility for maintaining security in the Persian Gulf must lie with the states in the area.

Thus, they are making it clear to the United States that plans by the Pentagon to send troops, planes and navy vessels to the Persian Gulf to carry out gendarme functions give rise to serious concern.

LEBANON PROTESTS 22 JULY ISRAELI ATTACKS

LD240707 Moscow TASS in English 0515 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 24, TASS--Lebanon lodged a resolute protest with the United Nations Organisation against Israel's aggressive attacks against Lebanese towns and villages. The letter addressed to the U.N. secretary general by Lebanon's permanent representative to the United Nations Organisation says that on Sunday, July 22, the Israeli Airforce fiercely bombed towns and villages south of Beirut killing, according to preliminary data, 15-20 civilians and injuring tens of people. As is pointed out in the letter, this brutal attack was completely unprovoked. It was launched at a time when intensive efforts are being made for the implementation of the decisions of the Security Council as regards putting an end to hostilities and establishing a peace zone in the south of Lebanon. The aggressive actions were perpetrated by Israel, in particular, in the area of operation of the U.N. Interim Force in Southern Lebanon.

Condemning Israel's aggression, Lebanon's permanent representative urged the U.N. secretary general to do everything possible for changing the situation, which now threatens peace and security in the Middle East.

III. 24 Jul 79

H 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

SYRIAN ENVOY TELLS OF INDEBTEDNESS TO SOVIET EXPERTISE

ID211758 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Jul 79 ID

[Summary] A soiree was held at Friendship House to mark the 35th anniversary of Soviet-Syrian diplomatic relations, attended by active members of Soviet public opinion.

The Soiree was opened by the RSFSR light industry minister who is a vice chairman of the society. He said that throughout history the Soviet people have sympathized with the struggle of the friendly Syrian people for freedom and independence. The USSR strives to consolidate friendship and cooperation with all countries, he said, and the USSR was among the first to recognize the young Syrian state in 1949. Cooperation is based on mutual benefit. The Soviet people point with satisfaction to the consolidation of Soviet-Syrian cooperation and the Soviet Union helps develop the Syrian economy.

The Soviet Union, the minister added, continues to struggle for peaceful settlement in the Middle East which should be based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The Syrian ambassador said that the meeting was celebrating the 35th anniversary of diplomatic representation between Syria and the USSR. Relations between Syria and the peoples of the Soviet Union are very old; the USSR was the first to recognize Syrian independence and the Syrian people remember this.

"Relations between our countries are developing successfully in all fields: political, party, military, economic, cultural, scientific, technical and others. I can say that this cooperation is in the interest of the consolidation of our national independence and our development and relations between us are so broad as to exceed our relations with any other state in the world. This is the best proof of the soundness of these relations, the correctness of the foundations and principles on which they stand and the success of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in all fields. In the economic field, Syrian-Soviet cooperation contributed to the consolidation of the national independence of Syria and its development. Soviet aid in this context had an effective influence on the modern development of Syria. This cooperation included the following main sectors of the Syrian national economy: energy, electricity, oil industry, railways, transport means, irrigation and land reclamation. The Euphrates dam is a good example of this cooperation.

In the political field, the unity of attitudes of our countries in this field had a decisive impact on the life of our people and the building of its future and on its struggle for its rights and struggle against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism.

The attitudes of support and backing for the Arabs' struggle by the Soviet Union have had a major impact on the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples. Thus these relations were not restricted to official relations but were extended to all levels through visits by delegations of the two parties, the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and the CPSU, and also of trade unions, farmers, women, youth, students, friendship societies and solidarity societies, etc. in the two countries." All this led to the consolidation of friendship between the two countries.

The soiree ended with music.

ZA RUBEZHOM TRACES RISE, FALL OF IDI AMIN

LD201547 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 26 signed to press 21 Jun 79 pp 12-13 LD

[Boris Rubenovich Asoyan reportage: "Uganda's Difficult Destiny"]

[Excerpts] Kampala-Moscow--Many tribulations have fallen to the lot of the Ugandan people. British colonial rule, the long struggle for the right to be masters of their own land and the economic difficulties which clouded the years of the country's independent existence are just a few of them. Today the Ugandans are still encountering acute internal political and social problems. Some of these problems have been inherited from the past. Others have been caused by the complex, contradictory course of the country's development in recent years and by subjective mistakes and errors on the part of Uganda's political leaders. The situation is being complicated by the imperialist powers' continuing interference in the country's internal affairs. Following the recent fall of Idi Amin's regime and the accession to power of the National Front Government, the country is entering a new stage in its development.

In the morning of 11 April Ugandan rebels and Tanzanian Army subunits took the center of Kampala, meeting almost no resistance. Hundreds of residents of the Ugandan capital poured into the city streets with flowers, beat tom-toms, started dancing and singing new songs composed in the victors' honor.

The same day the local radio announced the overthrow of Idi Amin's regime and the creation of a provisional government formed of representatives of the 18 groupings opposed to Amin which united in the National Front for the Liberation of Uganda in March of this year. Yusufu Lule, 67-year-old former prorector of the capital's Makerere University, became the country's new president.

The new authorities successfully continued military actions against remnants of the old regime's army. By the end of May almost the whole territory of Uganda, with the exception of individual regions in the north, was under the full control of the new government.

Thus ended the 8-year rule of President Idi Amin Dada, who bore the titles of field marshal, president for life, doctor of law and "conqueror of the British Empire."

In recent years the name of Idi Amin has literally not left the pages of Western newspapers and journals. Solid monographs have been devoted to him, and movies and plays have been written about him. Probably not a single African figure has been spoken of so frequently in the West and with such fury.

Amin's complex and contradictory personality attracted and repelled at the same time. He aroused the admiration of ordinary Africans with his bold anti-imperialist actions and shook them with his unwarranted cruelty toward his political opponents. Some respected him for upholding the dignity of the black man; others were astonished at his eccentricity and peculiar sense of humor; yet others condemned his voluntarism in economics and politics.

A Kampala acquaintance of mine, a diplomat from a West African country, summed up the different opinions about Amin as follows: "Amin says about the West what many modern African figures do not dare to say. However, his incessant thirst for power, his total disregard for human life, his extremism and adventurism cancel out all his positive qualities."

Amin's accession to power in 1971 was greeted in Uganda with hope of changes for the better. On the wave of enthusiasm connected with the change of power everything seemed simple and easy. The military regime was not sparing of promises. The peasants were promised land and high purchase prices for agricultural produce; workers and employees--higher wages; traders--expansion of business; local capitalists--a guarantee of the rights of the private sector. Soldiers were offered participation in business life. And all together were promised liberation from exploitation by foreigners. The government declared that Uganda would be transformed.

The authorities set to work quickly and decisively. Initially their actions enjoyed the support of the majority of the population.

Why, then, did it happen that 8 years later the military regime had totally discredited itself and was overthrown? There are several reasons. Some lie in Uganda's difficult past, while others lie in its present day.

The change of regime in Uganda in 1971 initially caused satisfaction in the West. Britain was the first country to recognize Amin's government. At the time London newspapers wrote of a "new era" in relations with the former protectorate and expressed hopes that all the previous government's progressive measures would be revised.

After quite a short time, however, the tone of the British press changed sharply. The reason was that the military authorities in Uganda had decided to nationalize British property and to expel to Britain representatives of the Indo-Pakistani community, who had British passports and were not citizens of Uganda.

The former mother country regarded this turn of events as "treason." The British Government refused to accept its own subjects. This time it had to reap itself the fruits of its colonial policy. Uganda did not turn out to be the "Indians' America."

"Only the ruins of the once prosperous economy remain," British newspapers complained. "This country will not succeed in restoring its former level of production even in 20 years." And in order to make such prophesies come true even sooner the West immediately took economic sanctions against Uganda. Britain ended financial and technical aid, froze all Ugandan assets in London banks and recalled its specialists.

An unprecedented propaganda campaign was mounted against Uganda with the aim of isolating the Amin government internationally and creating discontent over its policies inside the country. Obediently fulfilling the will of their governments, newspapers sometimes concocted such cock-and-bull stories about Uganda that even people inexperienced in politics spread their hands. Sometimes the "Ugandan canards" cost dearly. Five British newspapers, including the DAILY TELEGRAPH, the SUN and the DAILY EXPRESS, once had to pay a quarter of a million pounds by decision of a court for slanderous reports on Uganda.

The human rights problem was the most fashionable theme in this propaganda campaign. In this connection it should be recalled that exactly 100 years ago British newspapers began a similar stormy campaign to defend the Ugandans' rights. The press was indoctrinating public opinion, preparing it for the colonial seizure of east Africa. "The natives are killing each other! They are wallowing in sin. It is our moral duty to come to their aid"--the newspapers shouted. Thousands of Africans were killed in the name of "protecting the rights of the natives," and Uganda was plunged into the chaos of tribal wars.

The subversive actions of Western countries placed Uganda's economy in a critical condition. Many enterprises closed, and the rest worked at 30-40 percent capacity. Production of agricultural crops for export fell yearly. The economic blockade resulted in an acute shortage of machinery, equipment and spare parts.

The Western economic sanctions hit at one other very profitable sector of the economy--tourism.

The Ugandan working people bore the brunt of the economic slump. Their position was further complicated by the fact that the military government had no clear-cut socioeconomic development plans. A large part of the foreign currency went to create prestige projects like the international airport at Entebbe and to maintain the army, while there was not enough money to develop the economy.

Life in Uganda was hard both for townfolk and peasants, but the peasants probably suffered more because of the disorganized economy. The shortage of essential goods was felt most keenly in the countryside. Rural inhabitants, who make up the majority of the country's population, could not obtain even the minimum because the supply system was practically inoperative. As a result, the countryside was still more cut off from the towns than before.

My friend, a bank employee, was once visited by his father, a small farmer from the eastern region of Busoga. Previously he had rarely made his way to Kampala: He bought everything necessary for the farm in the regional center. But in recent years the stores and warehouses had been empty.

"Necessity drove me to the city," he admitted. "Things are bad in the countryside. Once coffee brought in a good income. We lived comfortably and gave all the children an education. I even had my own tractor. But now....there are no spare parts. The tractor has been idle for 2 years and is quite rusty. You cannot even buy a spade. You yourself know what the prices of all goods are like. But they pay us the same for coffee as 10 years ago, and sometimes they even withhold payment. The result is that many peasants are cutting down coffee trees, planting potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers and selling them in the market. You get greater returns for less labor. The fact that this is bad for the country is another matter. But what can we do? Otherwise we starve...."

Not only my friend's father reasoned like this. Hundreds of thousands of peasant farms in Uganda, which fed the cities and brought hard currency to the treasury, went into decline as a result of the military's irresponsible policy. They were afraid to mention aloud the promises made by the peasants in 1971--such talks was considered a "subversive activity."

In Uganda, as in other east African countries, British passport holders of Asian extraction played a significant role in trade and industry both before and after independence. The biggest of these capitalists appropriated the lion's share of the profits, leaving the republic pitiful crumbs. Up to 80 percent of the country's industrial production was in the hands of two multimillionaries, for example--(Mhadvani) and Mehta.

The activities of the "Ugandan foreigners" aroused profound discontent in the country. As long ago as the late sixties there were plans to gradually squeeze them out of the country's business life and give the native population preferential rights. Amin wanted to resolve this complex problem at a stroke. The Ugandans' legitimate desire to manage their economy themselves was squeezed into a narrow nationalist framework and realized without regard to the consequences of such a step for Uganda's future development. [paragraph continues]

It should also be pointed out that thousands of people who sincerely considered Uganda their motherland and who worked honestly alongside Africans suffered during the operation to expel representatives of the Indo-Pakistani community.

Money Bypasses the Treasury

The new stratum of Ugandan entrepreneurs, who took the foreigners' place, was not slow to take advantage of the government's errors. They quickly gained the upper hand over small traders and created big companies, taking control of Uganda's business life. "Mafuta mingi" ("much fat")--that was the people's name for these latter-day millionaires, who drove around in the latest models of automobiles and held lavish receptions in their sumptuous detached houses. "We are living in good times," a "mafuta mingi" acquaintance of mine rejoined. "Money lies right on the surface. You have only to send down and pick it up. A few years ago I hadn't a sou, but now..."--He indicated his huge home with a wave of his arm.

The Ugandans suffered not only from the West's economic blockade but also from plundering by the local bourgeoisie. A handful of home-bred capitalists exploited their people mercilessly. And it was no easier to combat them than the foreigners whose place they had taken.

The rapacious activity of the "mafuta mingi" was one of the chief causes of Uganda's worsening economic position and the unprecedented rise in the cost of living. Many commodities and products disappeared altogether from the store counters and could be obtained only by paying considerably over the official price. It was no accident that the local spoken language was enriched with another neologism--"magendo", meaning speculation, dishonest deal, black market. They got everything they liked with the help of "magendo"--from scarce soap to trucks.

The black market was totally in the hands of the "mafuta mingi". It was they who created a shortage of certain commodities and then resold them for 10 times the proper price. Some traders were not ashamed to display "illicit goods" in their stores, while they themselves sat in the shade, waiting for a customer. But of course they did badly. Who could afford to pay 50 shillings for a kilogram of sugar, if he earned no more than 300 a month?

The state was unable to compete with the black market. The low level production could not meet the growing public demand. The authorities tried to take countermeasures against speculators. A "tribunal for economic crimes" was set up. The government declared that severe punishment, even execution, awaited the light-fingered "mafuta mingi". The state took control of the management of certain enterprises and import-export operations. But all this failed to yield the expected results.

Enterprising dealers also engaged in another profitable business--smuggling. Almost every day the Ugandan newspapers reported arrests of smugglers who had sent coffee, cotton and tea into neighboring countries. These main agricultural crops are the only major source of the foreign currency so essential to Uganda. It was constantly in short supply. Money had to be borrowed abroad and imports restricted. But the country's needs concerned the dealers least of all. For them coffee and cotton was "money on the surface," which had to be picked up quickly, before someone else bent down. Smugglers' caravans proceeded day and night to Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire and Rwanda. From there foodstuffs and consumer goods reached Uganda's black market. Smuggling consumed a vast part of the agricultural raw materials destined for export--instead of replenishing the state treasury, hundreds of millions of shillings ended up in the pockets of the "mafuta mingi".

The high cost of living and the constant shortage of products made a big contribution to the growth of crime in Uganda. Hungry people, deprived of work and the means of existence, joined together in gangs of 30-40, armed themselves with pangas--large knives--and terrorized the population. The police were powerless to oppose them, all the more so as soldiers in Amin's army themselves engaged in robberies, at the same time killing their enemies. The population was intimidated both by the authorities and by criminals. People in Uganda joked bitterly that the authorities and criminals were the only groups in Ugandan society which enjoyed real freedom. "Even if you have good relations with the authorities," a Kampala journalist complained to me, "you still cannot be sure that you will not be robbed on the road, that your home will not be broken into or that your car will not be taken under threat of arms. But the most terrible thing is if both the authorities and criminals treat you badly. Then you must flee the country." That was what many people did. When things became intolerable, Ugandans abandoned everything and left for neighboring countries--Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Sudan.

Corruption reached staggering proportions. Bribes and graft became commonplace in Uganda under Amin. Prices were set even for release from jail: In the event of a "mistaken arrest" they paid 5,000 shillings (approximately \$600), and for a theft charge--10,000-15,000 shillings. The jailers demanded 50,000 shillings and upward to release "particularly dangerous" criminals.

At a Crucial Stage

The West's boycott and the economic difficulties caused by it, the military's big mistakes in economic management and planning, the regime's inability to cope with acute socioeconomic problems and the desire of representatives of the authorities to get rich themselves at the people's expense resulted in a gradual drop in popularity for the Amin government. An ever-increasing number of Ugandans was leaving the country and joining opposition groupings abroad, which set themselves the aim of changing the nature of power in Uganda.

Amin's military regime was increasingly losing its social base. The badly disciplined army was demanding new privileges. The ruling clique was torn by tribal and religious contradictions and had split into several rival groupings. The split, which had deepened by 1978, resulted in the weakening of the president's personal power and led ultimately to his downfall.

Last October a rebellion erupted in a garrison in southern Uganda. It was suppressed. Some of the rebels fled to neighboring Tanzania. Pursuing them, Ugandan troops violated the Tanzanian border and occupied a vast part of its territory. Amin declared that he intended to annex the captured lands. Such an act could not fail to arouse the legitimate indignation of the Tanzanian Government, which demanded the immediate withdrawal of Uganda's troops. Since the occupation was continuing, the Tanzanian leaders placed their army in a state of combat readiness and launched a counteroffensive. Detachments of Ugandan refugees, who had received special training in Tanzania, also participated in the military operations against Uganda's Armed Forces. Opposition spokesman declared that their aim was to overthrow the unpopular military regime by force. During the subsequent months the Ugandan Army suffered a number of heavy defeats and lost control of the situation in the country.

In the opinion of foreign, primarily African, observers, the fall of the Amin regime will help to improve the political situation in Uganda, to restore legality and to get industrial and agricultural production going. The new government is faced with difficult tasks. One of them is to restore the people's confidence in the authorities and to combine all the people's efforts for socioeconomic building.

Uganda's new leadership has announced its intention to establish friendly relations with all countries and to develop cooperation with African states and has emphasized that in the foreign policy sphere Uganda will adhere to the principles of nonalignment and will assist the peoples of Africa struggling for their independence and against imperialism and racism.

On 20 June the National Front Executive Council appointed Godfrey Binaisa the country's new president in the place of Yusufu Lule, who had resigned.

Soon after Uganda's seizure at the end of the last century the British magazine PUNCH published a cartoon portraying it as a weeping child at the feet of a self-satisfied John Bull. Some 68 years later, when the country achieved independence, the well-known Ugandan sculptor Gregory Maolba erected a monument to freedom--the figure of mother Africa carefully holding a happy infant. Today Uganda has entered a period of difficult maturity. The country is going through a crucial stage in its development.

WESTERN PROPOSAL ON NAMIBIA CARBON COPY OF RHODESIA

LD212008 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Arkadiy Butlitskiy commentary]

[Text] There are rumors circulating in Washington and London about a possible new move by the five Western powers--America, France, Britain, West Germany and Canada--for settling the Namibia issue. Here to comment is Arkadiy Butlitskiy of our staff. He writes:

There have been many so-called new proposals from the five Western powers. All in all, they constituted a series of concessions to the Pretoria regime, aimed at settling the Namibia issue along typical neocolonialist lines, to preserve everything but without the extremes of the occupation regime. The Namibia variation of the internal settlement is almost a carbon copy of the farce staged by the racists in Rhodesia: The same rigged elections, the same dependence on punitive forces, the same stakes on a handful of local figures who are falsely presented as genuinely expressing the will of the indigenous population. And these gentlemen boast that they do not intend to compromise with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], which is recognized by the OAU and the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

And there's another circumstance that makes the Namibia issue still more pressing. The territory occupied by South Africa is in a dangerous state of tension. Namibia is being used as a bridgehead for Pretoria's aggressive actions against the frontline states, against independent Africa, primarily Angola.

The OAU summit has shown that all its members realize the danger of southern Africa being used as a bridgehead for military and political expansion by the racist regimes and their patrons. It also reached practical decisions about stepping up aid to the national liberation movements, including SWAPO and the frontline states. The assembly realized that although the OAU is faced with many outstanding issues, the priority of wiping out colonialism and racism in southern Africa is absolutely obvious.

ANTI-U.S. TREND SEEN DEVELOPING IN LATIN AMERICA

LD231255 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Leonid Maksimenko "International Review": "Continent Ablaze"]

[Text] Recent events in Latin America testify that the flame of the liberation struggle in that region is burning increasingly strongly, raising to a new, higher level the anti-imperialist movement of the continent's peoples against reactionary military-political dictatorships and oppression by international monopolies.

The mighty blows struck by Nicaragua's patriots have resulted in the total disintegration and overthrow of the butcher Somoza's bloody regime. The dictator has fled to the United States. According to the latest reports, National Guardsmen have begun to abandon their weapons and are scattering. Sandino National Liberation Front forces have entered Managua. The patriots' victories are now setting an inspiring example to all oppressed peoples.

The whole world is seeing for itself over and over again the mounting strength of the national liberation movements. They are achieving success despite the fierce resistance of imperialist reaction and its hirelings. The events in Nicaragua have developed in the immediate vicinity of the stronghold of modern capitalism, in a place where the American monopolies' influence is particularly strongly felt and where Washington has long been accustomed to implementing the "big stick" policy. The American imperialists disdainfully call the Latin American countries "banana republics," thereby stressing that these countries are for the United States merely suppliers of cheap goods and playthings in its hands. And now the national liberation movement in Latin America is making radical changes to the course of historical development in that part of the world.

The desire of the majority of Latin American states to achieve economic self-sufficiency, to strengthen their sovereignty, to pursue an independent foreign policy line, to assert once and for all time the principle of equality in inter-American relations and to develop without impediment mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries in a sign of our times.

Socialist Cuba continues to shine out as a real beacon in Latin America. The constant growth of its international prestige and the consolidation of its positions on the continent are an important gain not only for the Cuban people themselves. The progressive public of the whole region also takes tremendous credit for this.

The United States has traditionally regarded Latin America as some kind of "internal security zone" of its own. It continues to behave impertinently and unceremoniously in certain countries. There is directed a total policy indissolubly connected with various economic, political and military factors. For Washington Latin America is not merely a fief but a strategic fief. And for the sake of defending its interests in that region American imperialism is seeking at all costs to prevent the development on the continent of an anti-imperialist, democratic or even bourgeois democratic movement. Former President of Mexico Luis Echeverria declared recently in Caracas that imperialist democratic processes in Latin America. But despite the murder of tens of thousands of leading fighters, the establishment of fascist dictatorships and many other measures, American imperialism has not succeeded in stopping the revolutionary process.

The masses' revolutionary movement is having a positive impact on the situation throughout Latin America. The situation has been exacerbated recently in Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and certain other countries. The reasons are all the same--the collapse of an anti-popular economic policy, anticommunism, and brutal terror against patriots. And yet, despite persecution and mass murder, discontent is intensifying in countries such as Chile, Paraguay and Haiti and the protest movement is mounting. The broadest strata of the population are joining it.

Somoza's flight from Nicaragua puts the reactionary regimes of not only neighboring countries--El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras--in a difficult position, but also other countries where the fascists feel they have a free hand thanks to American support. And even if by some miracle the United States nevertheless succeeds in imposing its will on the Nicaraguan people, other dictatorships' turn to fall will come: Guatemala, Paraguay, Chile, El Salvador, Uruguay, Haiti.... No, the United States cannot stop the Latin American peoples' desire for independence and social progress. Of course, the fascist putsch in Chile retarded progressive development in that country. "... and although in certain countries there are partial defeats of progressive forces and offensives by fascism, the continent as a whole nevertheless stands firmly on the great highway of national and social liberation," Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, notes.

The Americans are feeling increasingly uncomfortable in their "internal security zone." The fascist dictatorship in the small Caribbean country of Grenada, which hung on through the support of Pinochet's junta, has been defeated. The new Bishop government has stated its desire to pursue an independent policy line and has advocated joining the nonaligned movement.

Elections have been held in Bolivia, where the progressive government of Gen J. Torres fell a few years ago as a result of a conspiracy by the United States and local reaction. They showed that despite repressions, leftwing forces have strengthened their influence. The front of leftwing parties, which includes the Bolivian communists, won.

It is particularly important that this movement is gaining the greatest scope within the ranks of the working class. Peasants with little land are rising increasingly resolutely in struggle against the big landowners. There is a revival of student associations.

The energy crisis experienced by the capitalist world has made the existing contradictions between the United States and the Latin American countries still more obvious. The talks on the question of Mexico's sale of surplus oil and gas to the United States have dragged an exceptionally long time and the Mexican Government has made no concessions on prices, despite strong pressure from Washington. The U.S. actions have merely resulted in the growth of anti-American sentiments in the country and the strengthening of those forces which advocate Mexico's independent development. The Mexican Communist Party won an impressive victory in the recent National Congress elections. It took third place in terms of votes received.

Positive changes are also taking place today in Venezuela, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Jamaica and other republics. The anti-imperialist, progressive trend is primarily manifested in these states' foreign policy. And the leaders of the independent Caribbean Republic of Guyana have openly stated their people's intention of traveling the socialist path of development, making wide use of Cuban experience in their own country.

III. 24 Jul 79

K 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

The U.S. ruling circles are wary of the ever-increasing participation by the Latin American countries in the nonaligned movement. Thus, while Cuba alone participated as a full member in the first conference of nonaligned countries, 7 Latin American states participated with this status in the Colombo conference (1976) and another 11 participated as observers. Washington is also irritated by the fact that the next, sixth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government is to be held in September in the capital of Socialist Cuba.

The Latin American peoples are proclaiming increasingly boldly and loudly their desire to travel the path of implementing fundamental socioeconomic transformations. They are utterly determined to end forever the domination of imperialism and oligarchy in their Latin American home.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

LD231107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Brezhnev Greetings' to new Nicaraguan Government]

[Text] To the Nicaraguan Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the Soviet Government, the entire Soviet people and myself, I warmly congratulate the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction and the heroic Nicaraguan people on the victory over the forces of internal reaction and imperialism which culminated in the fall of the odious dictatorship and the establishment of patriotic and democratic forces' power in the country.

The Soviet Union, guided by the unshakable principles of its peace-loving foreign policy based on respect for the sacred right of all peoples and all countries to choose their path of development, expresses its willingness to normalize diplomatic relations and develop multifaceted ties with Nicaragua for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening world peace and international cooperation.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES 6-MONTH PLAN PERFORMANCE

LD240833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers took place 20 July at which the results of the fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget for the first half of 1979 were discussed.

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the current year's plan, further development of the country's economy and an improvement in the people's well-being have been achieved. The volume of industrial output in the first half of 1979 increased 3.5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1978, including an increase of 4 percent in the second quarter. The plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled.

On kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises the number of all kinds of livestock and poultry increased. The plan for the supply of mineral fertilizers, gasoline, diesel fuel and also trucks, grain harvesting combines and a number of other agricultural vehicles to agriculture was fulfilled.

The program for improving the people's well-being is being steadily implemented. In the first half of 1979 the average monthly wage of workers and employees increased 2.5 percent, kolkhoz members' earnings increased 5 percent, retail trade turnover -4.4 percent, and the volume of sale of consumer services -7.6 percent. Payments and services to the population from public funds increased 5.6 percent. Out of state capital investments and the resources of housing construction cooperatives residential blocks with a total area of about 26 million square meters were commissioned.

At the same time, it was noted that certain USSR ministries and departments and councils of ministers of union republics have not insured the fulfillment of plan targets for the production of certain types of output, the commissioning and assimilation of production capacities, labor productivity growth and the reduction in the prime cost of products and the cost of construction and installation work, and of profit plans. The Ministry of Railways failed to insure the fulfillment of the plan for the transportation of many important shipments.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on USSR ministers, USSR department leaders and the councils of ministers of union republics, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) and April (1979) plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of the country's economic and social development, to analyze thoroughly the results of the economic activity of sectors and subordinate associations, enterprises, construction sites and organizations for the first half of 1979 and to elaborate and implement measures to insure the speediest elimination of shortcomings in work, the strengthening of state discipline and the further improvement of the efficiency of social production and work quality--all this to insure the fulfillment of the plan for 1979.

Special attention was directed at the session to the need for the timely preparation of the national economy for work in the 1979-1980 winter period, and primarily for the fulfillment of targets laid down for stockpiling fuel.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other ministries and departments are instructed to concentrate efforts and material resources on the harvesting and the procurement of agricultural products and fodder in 1979 in a short space of time and without losses, to insure that each kolkhoz and sovkhoz is fully supplied with its requirements of high quality seeds for sowing agricultural crops for the 1980 harvest, and to examine and resolve questions associated with the successful wintering of livestock in the 1979-1980 period.

At the same session the question of progress in fulfilling the plan for the construction of projects in the light and food industry was also examined.

The USSR Council of Ministers noted that the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, construction ministries and union republic councils of ministers have permitted considerable arrears in the construction and commissioning of enterprises in the light and food industry. The relevant ministries and councils of ministers of union republics are instructed to insure the unconditional fulfillment in 1979 or targets laid down for the commissioning of production capacities and to speed up the delivery of the necessary material and technical resources for construction sites in the light and food industry.

The session was addressed by N.S. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

MINERS MEET 6-MONTH COAL PLAN, MISS SUPPLEMENTARY TARGET

LD231601 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 29 Signed to Press 9 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[I. Sharov review under the rubric "All-Union Socialist Competition": "The Coal Industry: Embarking on the Second 6 Months"]

[Excerpts] In the first 6 months of this year miners have produced, according to preliminary data, 362.6 million tons of coal--4 million tons more than in the same period last year. The set plan has exceeded to some extent. However, the supplementary target for coal production was underfulfilled by 2.7 million tons.

In many coal enterprises there are still serious shortcomings in the organization of labor and production and in the use of work time and mining equipment. For these reasons a number of associations and many collectives at mines and mining sections are failing to meet the coal production plan. Arrears have been permitted at the Leninskugol, Gidrougol, Krasnoarmeyskugol, Stakhanovugol and Aleksandriyugol associations.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Providing the National Economy and the Population With Fuel, Electricity and Heating in the Fall and Winter Period 1979-1980" the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry and the Ministry of Railways are instructed to insure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for loading and transporting coal set for the period June-December. Particular attention is drawn to the need to load and dispatch coal from depots at mines, open-cut workings and enrichment factories.

Coal transportation from some coalfields is not presently organized in a satisfactory way. Thus, in June 500,000 tons of fuel less than planned was dispatched, mainly because of interruptions in the supply of freight cars to transport coal from enterprises in the Kuzbass.

III. 24 Jul 79

S 3

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

BREZHNEV SENDS PRAISE TO BAYKAL-AMUR RAILROAD BUILDERS

LD231019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the construction of the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad:

Dear comrades,

It is with great satisfaction that the CPSU Central Committee has received the report of your new victory--the successful fulfillment of your socialist pledges to finish laying the main track ahead of schedule and to open the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad for operational through traffic between Urgal station and the city of Komsomolsk-na-Amure 1 year ahead of schedule. I cordially congratulate you on these labor achievements.

It is gratifying to note that this splendid victory has been won thanks to the selfless labor of railroad soldiers making their contribution to the motherland's peaceful creative labor, of all collectives of construction workers and operators, of the patronal organizations of union and autonomous republics, krais, oblasts and cities and of the young men and women who have come to this great construction project at the call of the Komsomol.

The fulfillment of great volumes of work in a short time graphically shows that your collectives are capable of successfully resolving the set tasks in constructing the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad. The pace of this railroad's construction is increasing yearly, new sections are being opened to traffic, and cities and settlements are growing. The Baykal-Amur Main Railroad is already showing itself to be a powerful accelerator of sociocultural transformations in vast uninhabited territories.

The ahead-of-schedule opening of the new railroad line to traffic is the result of the widespread effective socialist competition, which convinces us in practice what a powerful lever it is in accelerating the construction of projects, as well as the great organizational and mass political work of the construction project's party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and Khabarovskiy Kray's party and soviet organs.

I express firm confidence that, by augmenting the Soviet people's glorious traditions, you will continue to work in an inspired manner to fulfill the targets for 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole in the construction of this very important main railroad.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and new successes in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED WORKERS IN CENTRAL ASIA NOTED

LD191254 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--The training of skilled personnel in Central Asian republics, writes the magazine VOPROSY SKONOMIKI, is proceeding faster than the average for the USSR as a whole. But a number of national branches of the economy, in the first place industrial, are regularly short of personnel. The qualification level of workers in Central Asian republics is still lower than the average for the USSR, and they account for the country's biggest share of able-bodied population, mainly women, not employed in social production--in Turkmenia this figure is 17 percent.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 23 JULY

LD240205 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Six oblasts in Kazakhstan are already harvesting grain. In Chimkentskaya Oblast seven rayons have finished reaping and threshing and have sent their combines to northern rayons where the harvest is just beginning. The grain in the republic will be harvested on the 1 millionth hectare on 23 July. Altogether, grain crops are to be reaped and threshed on 25 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

The grain harvest is nearing an end in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, as in Zaporozhskaya Oblast. Despite difficult weather conditions, cereals have been threshed on almost 700,000 hectares. (0200 GMT)

A good harvest has been grown in Kirgizia. Reaping has started in Oshskaya Oblast and in the Chu and Talas valleys. (0200 GMT)

Krymskaya Oblast is the first oblast in the Ukraine to complete the harvesting of cereals. The planned sale of grain crops to the state has been mainly completed. The oblast has some 300,000 hectares of irrigated land. Leading farms obtained 30 quintals of grain per hectare or more on such land. Postharvest crops are being sown. (0500 GMT)

Moldavia is harvesting grain on the last hectares. Most rayons have fulfilled sale pledges. (0500 GMT)

The harvesting in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR has entered the concluding stage. The grain had been reaped and threshed on almost 95 percent of all the areas. (0500 GMT)

All rayons in Kurskaya Oblast joined the harvest on 23 July. (0500 GMT)

Grain harvesting began on 23 July in the south of Khabrovskiy Kray. (0700 GMT)

Grain harvesting is ending in Chimkentskaya Oblast. Barley and wheat have been cut and threshed on almost 500,000 hectares. Now machine operators are harvesting grain in the mountain regions. (0800 GMT)

The harvesting of grain ended today in Moldavia. It took 12 days. The best yields were obtained in Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon. Half of the harvested area is ready for next year's harvest. (0900 GMT)

Winter crops in Voronezhskaya Oblast will occupy 1 million hectares this year. In this region, winter crops yield from three to seven times more quintals of grain crops per hectare than spring crops. So far, about 400,000 hectares are ready for sowing. (1000 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have already received 2,000 combine harvesters. However, land cultivators are worried by the delays in deliveries of agricultural tires. The Bobruysk factory is at fault.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS

Report for Mid-July

LD231529 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[N. Petrov agricultural review: "Campaign Rhythm"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, 15.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops--13 percent of the area--had been cut on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises by 16 July. Threshing had been carried out on 13.3 million hectares--85 percent of the cut area. Having overcome the difficulties associated with the difficult weather conditions machine operators are stepping up the pace of harvesting, striving to bring in the entire harvest without losses.

In the RSFSR, the harvest work boundary has reached the central Non-Chernozem Zone and the Volga area. More than 6 million hectares of grain have been cut in the republics--8 percent of the area. More than 87 percent of the area has been threshed. Two-thirds of the area has been harvested in the North Caucasus Region. The initiators of all-union competition among farmers--the grain growers of the Kuban--have set a labor example by completing threshing work in 7-9 days. Now the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are concentrating on finishing grain treatment as quickly as possible at the threshing floor and shipping it to the elevators as part of their pledges and creating reliable seeds stocks. The farmers of Stavropolskiy Kray have coped with the harvest work, having organized their fieldwork in accordance with the Ipatovskiy experiment. The collective of the Gigant Sovkhoz on the Don has sent 45,000 tons of grain to the state, having grown 32.5 quintals of grain on each of its 23,000 hectares.

High productivity in harvest work will depend this year more than ever before on the state of technical readiness of the harvester pool. Unfortunately, it is not high in some places. There are still many combines and reapers awaiting repair in Chelyabinskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts. Some harvesting equipment is still out of action in Siberian kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Some 705,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops have been cut in Kazakhstan and almost all of it has been threshed. Farms in Chimkentetskaya Oblast are selling grain to the state. More than 400 harvesting and transportation complexes are operating on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The machine operators in the northern oblasts--the republic's chief granary--are checking machinery again and again. But they have not done anything yet. Thousands of combines and reapers are still not 100 percent fit in Turgayskaya, Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts. The best combine operators and truck drivers in the country's southern regions are getting ready to come to the aid of the Kazakhstan and Siberian farmers. But this fact should not make farm leaders in the eastern regions complacent. They are urged to mobilize all forces and resources in order to greet harvest time in a state of full readiness and to carry out the harvest work quickly.

The Ukrainian farmers are making a big effort to accumulate harvests of all agricultural crops. Some 7 million hectares of grain have been cut here and 5.5 million have been threshed. The leading farms are shipping the grain to the elevators having completed the harvest work. At the same time, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not neglecting the inter-row crops. Machine operators in Kiyevskaya, Vinnitskaya, Ternopolskaya and other oblasts have taken their units out into the sugar beet fields again after the rains. They are hoeing between the rows and applying solid and liquid mineral fertilizers.

Moldavian machine operators are speeding up their harvest work. [paragraph continues]

Some 454,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops have been cut here and 85 percent have been threshed. Grain is being shipped to elevators and reception centers round the clock.

IZVESTIYA Review

LD240853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[A. Ivashchenko "Agricultural Review": "July Concerns"]

[Excerpts] It has already been said that the grain harvest started earlier than usual this year. This happened because of the hot summer. Last year--1978--the country gathered a harvest which was a record in our farming history. The whole harvesting conveyor was organized in time for the 1979 harvest. It is operating precisely and harmoniously.

A possible example of this is the work of the farmers of Ipatovskiy Rayon in the Stavropol area who, having finished harvesting their grain crops, are now helping their rivals in competition--the machine operators of Yampolskiy Rayon in the Ukraine and also the combine operators in the Kuban, the Don and the Crimea....

As for repeat sowings in the fields which have been cleared, these will occupy about 2 million hectares in the Ukraine this summer. Some 50 percent of this area has already been sown. In the RSFSR post-harvest crops will occupy 1,146,000 hectares. According to day-to-day figures, 461,000 hectares have been sown.

Work on fodder quality has been a distinctive feature of this year in fodder procurement. As a rule, the grass is not left standing in the field but is harvested at the moment of ripeness, rapidly dried and laid in as cured hay or turned into vitamin meal.

Yet, there is another concern. Rain has created good conditions for preparing the soil for sowing winter crops. The Ukraine, Belorussia and the central and southern regions of the RSFSR are considerably increasing the area sown with winter wheat and rye this year.

Furthermore, no matter how intensively the situation is shaping up in our traditional granaries, the country has almost 60 million hectares of grainfields beyond the Urals. The July rain, which in Terentiy Semenovich Maltsev's expression, "is the making of the east's grain" has fallen in time and the harvest prospects there are good. All the country's machine operators are preparing for the harvest. They will soon start out.

But the decisive days of the harvest have come today around Kiev and Kursk and on the banks of the Volga and Oka....The people's desire there is to harvest the crops down to the last ear and grain and to carefully transport and preserve the harvest.

Of course, the hot summer has brought disappointments for grain growers, but at the same time it has also give much food for thought. For instance, it has often been reported that the grain crops have ripened 2 or 3 weeks earlier than last year, that they have turned out stunted and that the ears have been "hit" by the heat. All this is so. Nevertheless, I have seen fields in the Ukraine where the wheat has ripened later than usual. And when the combines have cut through the thickening grain, there have been wonderful yields. And 56, 58, 60 and 62 quintals of grain per hectare have been obtained.

Hero of Socialist Labor F.T. Morgun, first secretary of Poltavskiy Obkom, has with complete justification called the work which has insured this yield a feat. Yes, it is a feat. [paragraph continues]

It merits the deepest analysis and close consideration of the techniques by which those fields were cultivated so that giant harvests can be "run off" in every rayon, oblast, kray and republic. In any year this should be the case when it is dry or wet, when spring is early or late, when the winter is warm or severe. For grain is our chief wealth.

Drought, Rain Problems

LD201628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Because of the difficult weather conditions bread grain crops have not grown uniformly this year. As a result of the dry weather, the crops are stunted in many parts of the European part of the country, and, in places, are sparse. Therefore, different approaches are needed regarding ways of harvesting the bread grain and regarding the choice of which machinery to use. Farm specialists and machine operators are displaying great skill and ability in order to bring in all the harvest that has been grown, to prevent grain losses and to gather in all the straw and chaff which is very important to supplement the stores of fodder. Every harvest has its difficulties. Now, abundant rains have fallen in a number of regions of the country. They have caused lodging of the plants and the formation of afterspring [podgon] on spring cereal crops. This, of course, also causes difficulties in carrying out the harvest. In the conditions that have arisen measures are being taken locally to insure the most efficient use of harvesting equipment; reapers and combines are being maneuvered, according to the dampness of the soil and the state of the crops, and alterations are made in the intended plans and technology of harvesting. Special attention is being paid to work with grain cleaning and drying equipment, to the primary harvesting of seed crops and to the preparation of hay. It is obvious that this year the early harvest means that those fields intended for the sowing of winter grain crops will be cleared early. Farms are paying special attention to the timely work of accumulating and preserving moisture, to sending out to the fields organic and mineral fertilizers and to the qualitative preparation of the soil and seeds. In brief, this year there is every opportunity to increase the winter sown area. A high level of organization of the harvest conveyor belt, and the extensive maneuvering of equipment permit the rate of harvesting to be maintained. On the whole throughout the country, thanks to the extensive use of harvesting-transport complexes, units and links, the rate of harvesting is higher than last year.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT HIGHLIGHTED

Evaluation of Progress

LD231413 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Animal Technician M. Glinka Agricultural review: "Replenishing Forage Stocks in Every Way"]

[Text] Science recommends that the rations of dairy cows should contain from 1.5 kg to 3 kg of coarse fodder per 100 kg of live weight. This means that the "average" cow must be given from 8 kg to 16 kg of coarse fodder daily, of which at least half must be hay. Leading stockmen proceed on the basis of these norms when deciding the composition of the ration and laying in fodder for the winter. This year farmers and machine operators are striving to increase the proportion of hay in fodder rations. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 16,848,000 tons of such fodder--almost 1 million tons, or 6 percent, more than at the same time last year--had been laid in by 9 July.

This work is being conducted in organized fashion in Latvia and Estonia. Latvian farms have already laid in 255,000 tons of hay. In Estonia 224,000 tons of good coarse fodder have been delivered to the haylofts (all hay is stored under cover there--an example deserving the widest dissemination).

However, shock work by no means has been organized in meadows everywhere. There are frequent occasions when grasses are left standing too long, and the fodder procurement workers are kept waiting for something or other, miss the best time and lose both the current crop and the opportunity to obtain a full subsequent cutting. The ricks in Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and Turkmenia are growing more slowly than last year. But kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Kazakhstan are lagging particularly. The grass yield is fairly good in many places there but the farms are not hastening to harvest the grass: Only 9.7 million hectares of grass--3.8 million hectares, or 30 percent, less than last year--had been cut by 9 July. Thus, hay stocks also on that date amounted to only 4,192,000 tons--2.2 million tons, or 34 percent, less than 1 year ago. If work is conducted at this pace, livestock could be left without fodder.

In the RSFSR, 5,562,000 tons of hay have been laid in, compared with 4,548,000 tons last year. Machine operators in Moskovskaya Oblast are leading in regard to the procurement rate. They have already laid in 416,000 tons of fodder and have met 55 percent of the annual target. Farms in Moskovskaya Oblast are not only substantially increasing the volume of hay procurements, but are also adopting a number of effective measures to improve their quality. The labor of fodder procurement workers there is recompensed in accordance with the quality grading of fodders, and haylofts and sheds are being used more and more extensively to store them. Leading farms have equipment to dry the grasses with the aid of active ventilation. This method is also used when the hay is stacked in ricks. Its quality is constantly monitored by employees of the agricultural chemical service and veterinary-bacteriological laboratories, as well by as kolkhoz and sovkhos laboratories.

There is a high volume of hay procurement in the RSFSR. Unfortunately, in the republic there are many farms which, while enjoying conditions equal to their neighbors, do not particularly hurry in organizing important work. For instance, only 5 percent of the area of natural and sown grasses outlined by the plan has been mown in the Komi Autonomous Republic, and that is less than last year's amount. Farms in Kostromskaya Oblast have so far met only 8 percent of the plan for hay procurement--the worst indicator in the Central Region. In the Volga-Vyatka Region the rate of hay procurement is falling behind in Kirovskaya Oblast. In the Central Chernozem Zone this is happening in Tambovskaya Oblast, and in the Volga Region in the Bashkirskaya ASSR. Less than one-tenth of the grass has been mown in the first cutting in Sverdlovskaya Oblast. Farms in Vologodskaya, Novgorodskaya, Kalininskaya, Kurganskaya and Permskaya oblasts are proceeding only slowly with the first cutting. The rate of haymaking in a number of Siberian oblasts leaves something to be desired.

It is essential everywhere to increase the rate of grass cutting and to complete the first cutting in the shortest time in order to obtain another one or two full value harvests. The widespread application of the experience of leading workers who have learned how to make good hay in any weather will contribute to fulfilling this task. In Vologodskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts, for instance, the artificial drying of grasses using warm air pumped by powerful ventilators mounted on special transporters is used for this purpose. In some oblasts in Kazakhstan grain combines which had been written off are being refitted in order to speed up grass cutting. In Leningradskaya Oblast special mechanized interfarm detachments have been organized with the same aim of carrying out haymaking quickly. Along with other progressive technologies, increasingly extensive use is being made of the method of stacking hay in non-walled ventilated towers, which makes it possible to obtain high quality fodder in any weather.

But hay alone, however good its quality, does not make up a full ration. How is the procurement of other fodder coming along? The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that on 9 July 33.2 million hectares--99.5 percent of last year's amount--of natural and sown grasses had been mown in the first cutting. Some 25.5 million hectares of the green matter was used for making hay and cured hay with the remaining grasses being used for green topdressing. Some 16.8 million tons of hay (we repeat the figure) and 23.6 million tons of cured hay have been laid in. Some 2 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated fodders have been produced. Some 7.6 million tons of silage, including 1.6 million tons with chemical preservatives, have been laid in. Some 2 million tons of finished silage have been made. Fodder procurement is continuing.

SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIAN on Difficulties

LD201543. Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 4 Jul 79 P 1 LD

[Editorial: "Adopt Exhaustive Measures on the Fulfillment of Fodder Procurement Targets"]

[Text] An extremely complex situation has arisen in the republic concerning fodder procurement. The Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers has called upon communists, Komsomol members, workers and employees of sovkhozes and industrial enterprises, workers of institutions and organizations, young people who are studying and all the republic's working people to show full understanding and political awareness of the situation which has developed and to join actively in the nationwide struggle to overcome difficulties in resolving the most important problems of the day. The fate of livestock raising, the further development of the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the supply of food products to the population in the current year and in the next few years depend on how the fodder procurement targets are fulfilled.

As current data and local checks testify, the majority of farms in the republic have taken energetic measures to implement the directives. Rationally utilizing their own efforts and potential and also the help provided by working people from the cities and workers settlements, and by the Red Banner Belorussian Military District's servicemen, almost all the kolkhozes in Grodnenskaya and Brestskaya oblasts have completed the harvest of perennial sown grasses on time. Fodder procurements in the forests and on marshland, shrubland and other land is currently in progress.

Follow the example of front-rank workers, adopt all measures to make the fullest possible use of reserves and opportunities for stepping up the rate and increasing the volume of fodder accumulation in order to preserve the livestock population, to insure the attainment of the planned level of its productivity, and to successfully fulfill plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale of livestock produce to the state--this is the motto of the day, the combat task of each and every person. Unfortunately, people are not everywhere acting in the manner required by the situation which has arisen, and by the interests of this matter. Over the republic as a whole, so far less than 1 million tons of grassy and leaf matter and wood pulp have been procured, which comprises approximately 20 percent of the target. On 2 July only 559,000 people were working on fodder procurement, which is obviously insufficient.

As before, the harvesting of grass and the procurement of leaf matter and wood pulp is extremely badly and irresponsibly organized in a number of rayons in Vitebskaya, Gomelskaya, Mogilevskaya and Minskaya oblasts. Although the first mowing of natural meadows which have been less severely hit by the drought and which have a good stand of grass should have been completed long ago. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still gathering sown perennial grasses.

Petrikovskiy, Braginskiy, Mozyrskiy, Zhitkovichskiy and other rayons are especially "bogged down" with this work. This is the result of inexcusable sluggishness and disorganization in the matter of maximal fodder accumulation and the failure to implement the Belorussian CP Central Committee instructions on these most acute issues. Nothing other than shortsightedness and complacency can explain the fact that certain farm leaders and specialists, having displayed total impotence in the proper organization of work on carrying out the first grass mowing, are groundlessly pinning excessive hopes on the second mowing. Having lost both time and fodder because of their mismanagement of the first mowing, certain leaders are deluding themselves with the hope that they can still grow good silage crops as well as potatoes, and they are letting the optimal times for harvesting the natural meadows and forest areas slip by. Such viewpoints must be resolutely debunked. The actions of leaders and specialists of the "Dubrovo" sovkhos in Molodechnenskiy Rayon, who, assuring themselves that a great deal of time still remains for fodder procurement, having adopted a laissez-faire attitude on this matter and have virtually remained aloof from it, do not stand up to criticism. It is almost incredible that at such a busy time of haymaking the machine operators are not working throughout the hours of daylight but instead according to the winter schedule. Moreover they are forced to waste precious time in going home to dine and then coming back since the farm management did not deem it necessary to make arrangements for meals to be brought to them on the fields.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee resolution "On the Unsatisfactory Implementation of Fodder Procurement Targets" expresses serious concern that many kolkhozes and sovkhoses allow the most flagrant violations of methods for fodder procurement from grasses, leaf matter and wood pulp. By no means have the necessary conclusions been drawn everywhere. In many rayons of the Polesye area grasses gathered from the water meadows are not being delivered to storage places but are piled up in small haycocks which become soaked the first time it rains and start to rot. To resign oneself to this is actually criminal. All the hay procured must be preserved and used with the maximum efficiency.

One must never neglect such major reserves for supplementing fodder supplies as the gathering of forest grasses and the procurement of leaf matter and wood pulp. Targets assigned to forestry establishments, industrial enterprises, organizations and institutions must not only be fulfilled but considerably overfulfilled. Party and Soviet organs should most strictly take to task those people who avoid helping the rural working people in fodder procurement. Thus, only 3,200 inhabitants of Mozyr City worked in the meadows, forests and marshes on July 1, although it was planned to send 7,000 people to the farms. The passiveness of leaders not only of the Mozyr Gorkom but also of the Vitebsk, Polotsk, Orsha and Gomel gorkoms, who, contrary to the Belorussian CP Central Committee's direct instructions, failed to send the necessary number of people to procure fodder, is surprising and merits punishment.

THE TASK OF THE DAY IS NOT ONLY TO FULFILL TARGETS AND PLANS FOR FODDER PROCUREMENT FROM GRASSES, LEAF MATTER, WOOD PULP AND OTHER SOURCES, BUT TO OVERFULFILL THEM, THUS MAKING UP THE GRAIN SHORTFALL WHICH MIGHT OCCUR BECAUSE OF SEVERE DROUGHT WHICH HAS HIT PART OF THE CEREALS AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH ARE NOT CONDUCTIVE TO THE FORMATION OF A FULL HARVEST. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO REMEMBER IT TAKES SEVERAL TONS OF COARSE AND SUCCULENT FODDER TO REPLACE A SINGLE TON OF GRAIN.

The rural workers and all those who are called upon to render them every kind of help are faced with a most difficult test. [paragraph continues]

When the grain harvest will be taking place simultaneously with fodder procurement, it is necessary to think seriously about how to prevent losses of grain, hay, chaff and other fodder during the simultaneous performance of many urgent jobs. AREAS WHERE GRAIN HAS BEEN HARVESTED IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE HARVEST SHOULD IN ALL PLACES BE RESOWN WITH VARIOUS MIXTURES IN ORDER TO OBTAIN ANOTHER SUBSTANTIAL BATCH OF GREEN MATTER IN THE FALL. TO DELAY IN THIS VERY IMPORTANT MATTER IS TO DISPLAY AN INABILITY TO WORK AT THE TEMPO REQUIRED BY THE TIMES AND ACCORDING TO THE DEMANDS OF THE DAY.

Speaking at a republic meeting of the party aktiv Comrade P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, stressed that the unusually serious situation demands of our cadres, and all working people a profound awareness of the exceptional nature of the conditions under which it is necessary to act with a full application of a special kind of effort and to perform front-line style work. The people's perfectly understandable feelings must be channeled into well organized and precisely targeted actions aimed at the full and unconditional implementation of the measures, dictated by the interests of the matter and the extraordinary nature of the circumstances that have arisen. It is a question of insuring that despite objective difficulties each kolkhoz and sovkhos procures an amount of fodder which will guarantee the preservation of the livestock population and the implementation of livestock produce production plans during the forthcoming wintering period.

Use of Reserves in Ukraine

LD231421 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 July 79 p 1 LD

[Article by correspondent S. Luzgan: "With Thrifty Concern for Grain and Fodder"]

[Excerpts] Farmers in the Ukraine are taking steps, including the use of repeat sowings, to secure the planned quantity of grain and to create a reliable fodder stock for livestock raising.

The Ordzhonikidze Kolkhoz in Bakhmachskiy Rayon, Chernigovskaya Oblast has been given the task of increasing this year's gross grain harvest to 7,100 tons. This is a high target. Achieving it will require an average of 24.5 quintals of grain to be produced for each of the 2,900 hectares. Such a yield has been achieved on the poor lands of Polesye in the past. But that was in years when the weather was better. The situation is much more complex this year. However, the farm has not shirked the task, and reserves are actively being sought in order to fulfill the high pledges of the 4th year of the 5-year plan unconditionally.

At a meeting of the entire kolkhoz it was decided to increase the area sown to seed corn. For this purpose some 600 hectares of early and average-ripening varieties sown for green fodder and silage purposes were transferred to the grain category, and arrangements were made for tending the fields accordingly. In order to have fodder in the fall and to lay in sufficient silage for the winter, a further 700 hectares of corn were sown, using low-yield plowland and fields cleared of annual grasses harvested for fodder and silage for this purpose.

This is just one of many examples showing how, proceeding from the situation as it has developed, farmers in the Ukraine are creatively solving questions connected with the production of both grain and fodder. In the republic as a whole, more than 300,000 hectares of silage corn has been transferred to the grain category. It is now being cultivated in accordance with grain crop technology and is coming along well. It is also planned to resow 234,000 hectares of millet and buckwheat. This will also add to forage stocks.

Extensive use is also being made of such important reserves for increasing forage stocks as sowing companion fodder crops. The area given over to this has been increased to 1.3 million hectares this year. Throughout Cherkasskaya Oblast sunflowers have been sown together with silage corn and red carrots with barley, and the farmers expect to obtain 100-120 quintals [of corn] per hectare. Fodder fields in other oblasts have been sown with pumpkins, lupins and soybeans as companion crops.

Particular importance is attached to resowing fodder crops. It has been decided to increase the area used for this purpose to 2.1 million hectares.

It has been decided to make maximum use of crop wastes to supplement forage stocks. It is planned to ensilage 20 million tons of sugar beet tops and to lay in a stock of 4 million tons of corn stalks mixed with pulp residues, root and melon crops, more than 1 million tons of sunflower heads and 220,000 tons of vegetable waste. It has also been decided to make use of last year's straw stocks. Again in Charnigovskaya Oblast, 100,000 tons of straw from previous years have been logged and transferred to fodder procurers. In addition, the republic will lay in a stock of 2.5 million tons of green matter from wild grasses and 240,000 tons of hay from the aftercrop of natural fodderland. It is planned to lay in a stock of 120,000 tons of leafy fodder. Timber industry workers have pledged to produce some 70,000 tons of meal from conifer needles, gather some 700 tons of acorns and to supply 25,000 tons of hay to the republic's reserve stock.

Every rayon has fixed areas for rye, barley, oats, peas and rape in order to insure that livestock has green matter for the fall.

Almost 16,000 specialized subunits are engaged in fodder production in the republic. They are currently completing the first harvest of natural and sown grasses for hay, cured hay, green fodder and grass meal. Some 5 million hectares have been harvested--more than four-fifths of the target. Some 7 million tons of cured hay and 500,000 tons of grass meal have been laid in. Hay procurement has been much better organized than in previous years. On farms in Vinnitskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Odesskaya, Poltavskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts 50-60 percent of the quantity stipulated in the plan has been stacked. In the republic 1.5 million tons of green matter from wild grasses and almost 100,000 tons of leafy fodder have been laid in.

The hot spell accelerated the development of grasses. As a result, harvesting schedules must be shortened to the bare minimum and fodder must be laid in particularly quickly. One could cite thousands of examples of the creative approach adopted by workers on most farms to the solution of the urgent tasks of procuring fodder.

But unfortunately there are shortcomings and miscalculations in the organization of fodder procurement in the Ukraine. In particular, the harvesting of grasses is poorly conducted on many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Khmel'nitskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Rovenskaya oblasts, where the opportunities for creating reliable forage stocks are most favorable. As yet, there are not enough drying units for making grass meal. Despite this, however, a number of oblasts are managing to operate at least one, and in some cases two shifts. The situation requires full use of every available opportunity in the republic to increase grain and fodder productions.

Virtues of Stubble Sowing

LD240938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Fodder for the farm: At the microphone is Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy, merited agronomist of the RSFSR:

The weather this year has created well-known difficulties in a number of regions for the production of the essential amount of fodder. Many farms in southern regions are significantly increasing their stubble sowing, especially on irrigated lands, with the aim of insuring enough fodder for stockbreeding. In the Ukraine, for example, the area this year will be more than 2 million hectares. Already more than 1 million hectares has been sown. In Checheno-Ingushskaya stubble sowing will occupy 80,000 hectares, including 30,000 hectares on irrigated lands, or one third of their area. Sowing of stubble crops is spreading significantly in Kabardino-Balkariya, and Turkmenia. Unfortunately, on a number of farms in Uzbekistan, Moldavia and the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan, the necessary attention is not being paid to stubble crops. Leading farms are using frontranking technology and getting high yields from secondary sowing; in Turkmenia, for example, 60-70 quintals per hectare of maize and 300-500 quintals per hectare of green stuff. The cost price of a quintal of green matter from stubble sowing is often lower than from the spring ones. This is to be explained by the lower expenditure of (?labor) and resources for tilling; a lessening of [word indistinct] and interrow tillage.

In many southern regions of the country grain has ripened earlier than usual. July rains have moistened the earth well, which creates conditions for extending stubble sowing to fallow lands. Usually it is maize, both pure and mixed with sunflower, and legumes which are sown as stubble crops. In the latter case the (?yield) of raw protein goes up considerably.

Frontranking farms are now preparing the soil after the harvest of the preceding crops. They are putting fertilizers on the fields, carrying out [word indistinct] for sowing. It must be added that stubble sowing not only adds to the yield of grain fodder sources, but also helps to enrich the soil with organic matter and significantly (?increase the fertility) of the fields. There is still time to carry out stubble sowing in the southern regions of the country on large areas; therefore, it is possible to (?gather) for the winter an effective store of fodder for stock.

STOCKRAISING PERFORMANCE REVIEWED FOR FIRST HALF OF 1979

LD231057 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 30 Signed to Press 16 Jul 79 p 18 LD

[Unattributed "January Through June Review": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration 6-month figures for the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

1. Production of Livestock Products

In many regions of the country the complex weather conditions of the winter and spring have affected the development of livestock raising. The results for production of livestock products on kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the past 6 months are cited below.

Indicator	January-June 1979	January-June 1979 as Percentage of January-June 1978
Meat Production (Sale of Livestock and Poultry for Slaughter in Live Weight)-- Thousand Tons	7,523	100.1
Of Which:		
Cattle	4,665	99.6
Pigs	1,906	99
Sheep and Goats	264	93
Poultry	688	112
Gross Milk Yield--Thousand Tons	33,922	98
Average Milk Yield per Cow--Kilograms	1,215	97
Hen's Eggs Obtained--Millions	21,595	104
Average Egg Yield From Laying Hens--Units	101	100

In the past 6 months production of meat from all types of livestock and poultry on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses has been maintained at the level for the same period last year. As for milk production, gross milk yield for kolkhozes and sovkhoses as a whole is 699,000 tons less than January-June 1978.

But the situation in livestock raising is improving appreciably now. Dairy farmstead workers in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and Turkmenia have increased milk production by between 3 and 11 percent compared with the January-June period last year. Many farms in the Ukraine, Georgia, and Leningradskaya, Kalininskaya, Tulskeya and a number of other oblasts in Russia have coped successfully with the 6-month target for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased 104 percent over the 6 months. An increase in this output was achieved on the farms of the majority of union republics.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhoses and Other State Farms

Types of Products Purchased	Purchased in January-June 1979	January-June 1979 as Percentage of January-June 1978
Livestock and Poultry (In Live Weight)-- Thousand Tons	7,327	99.8
Milk--Thousand Tons	28,077	97
Eggs--Millions	20,607	104

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other state farms in January-June this year remained at approximately the level of the same period last year. The farms sold cattle at an average weight of 366 kg and pigs at an average weight of 104 kg.

Milk purchases fell somewhat on farms in Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belorussia.

In the RSFSR farms in the Tatarskaya, Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSRs and Kostromskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Permskaya, Kirovskaya, Vladimirskaia, Yaroslavskaya, Tyumenskaya, Vologodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Smolenskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kurskaya and Arkhangelskaya oblasts accounted for the greatest reduction in purchases of this product in January-June this year compared with the same period last year.

Sales of eggs to the state over the past 6 months increased by 869 million compared with January-June last year. In the RSFSR the greatest increase in egg purchases was on farms in Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Vladimirskaia, Kuybyshevskaya, Irkutskaya, Moskovskaya, Sverdlovskaya and some other oblasts. But on farms in Latvia, Estonia and Georgia purchases of this product fell somewhat.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products for the Union Republics

January-June 1979 as Percentage of
January-June 1978

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
For the USSR as a Whole	100.1	98	104	99.8	97	104
RSFSR	99.3	98	104	99.1	96	105
Including: Non-Chernozem						
Zone	96	95	106	95	93	107
Ukrainian SSR	103	97	103	103	97	103
Belorussian SSR	102	99.8	104	102	99.4	104
Uzbek SSR	108	111	115	108	111	113
Kazakh SSR	97	99.5	105	96	99.8	106
Georgian SSR	100.8	101	97	103	103	97
Azerbaijan SSR	104	103	108	105	102	108
Lithuanian SSR	99	93	99.5	98	93	103
Moldavian SSR	107	110	109	105	112	110
Latvian SSR	86	90	90	84	86	90
Kirgiz SSR	91	104	103	87	105	102
Tadzhik SSR	101	107	132	107	107	127
Armenian SSR	102	104	112	101	106	111
Turkmen SSR	102	104	97	97	104	100.7
Estonian SSR	87	94	94	82	92	97

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 July 1979 the cattle population on farms totaled almost 93 million. This is 1,285,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.7 million--an increase of 397,000. There were 57 million pigs (560,000 more), 146.3 million sheep and goats (790,000 more), and 685.2 million head of poultry (approximately 42.3 million more than on the same date last year.)

The cattle population on kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased in the majority of union republics apart from farms in Latvia and Armenia, where it declined somewhat.

The number of pigs on farms increased in almost all the union republics except for on farms in the Ukraine and Belorussia. The greatest increase in their population (by 5-17 percent) was achieved on farms in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen and Estonian SSRs.

There was some increase in the sheep and goat population. Their numbers increased on farms in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia.

The greatest increase in the poultry population (8-19 percent) was achieved on farms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, and Turkmenia.

It is a busy time in the countryside now. The pace of fodder harvesting and procurement is increasing. The correct action is being taken by those farms where, during haycutting and tending of fodder crop sowings, effective forms of moral and material encouragement are used to increase fodder production, improve its quality and store it reliably.

In every rayon there are farms with rich experience in organizing fodder production. It is the duty of agricultural leaders and specialists to make more extensive use of it on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and to seek the most effective paths in this matter.

It is important for every kolkhoz, sovkhos and interfarm enterprise to analyze the results of the stockmen's work during the first 6 months, reveal existing reserves, determine specific ways of using them and insure work without laggards.

REPORTAGE ON NEMAN MILITARY EXERCISE IN BALTIC DISTRICT

Beginning of Exercise

LD220652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondents Aleksandr Krutov and Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from the area of the Neman military exercise: By this morning, the units and subunits involved in the sides have been named southerners and northerners. The exercise will be commanded by Army General Mayorov, commander of the Baltic Red Banner Military District.

The Neman exercise is an ordinary planned one [obychnoye planovoye]. It is a serious test for all the officers and men of the district's troops: a test of military maturity, high battle training, general organization and readiness to carry out the most complicated tasks under modern combat conditions. Meetings, including party and Komsomol ones, took place [words indistinct] subunits. The first marches to the areas of concentration were carried out by the units and subunits with a rating of excellent.

Hampered by Rain

LD240914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondents Aleksandr Krutov and Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from the area of the Neman troop exercises: Units and sub-units of the Red Banner Baltic Military District who are taking part in the exercises today conducted preparations for active combat operations. Despite the poor weather--and rain has been falling night and day here for a week--planes and helicopters have been carrying out reconnaissance flights and motorized and armored reconnaissance patrols have been operating in the woods. The headquarters are working strenuously, insuring precise cooperation between the motor-rifle units, tank operators, gunners and airmen. Party and Komsomol gatherings and meetings with veterans of the Great Patriotic War, who 35 years ago liberated Lithuanian soil from the fascist invaders, have been held today in companies, batteries and squadrons. Here, at the positions of our fathers' military glory, 2d Lt Vladimir (Pandakov), with excellent results in fighting and political training, said, we will operate during the exercises as in battle, sparing no effort.

Participation of 25,000 Troops

LD240920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondents Aleksandr Krutov and Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from the area of Neman military exercise:

Soldiers of the Baltic Red Banner Military District are engaged in military exercises for the second day. The front line of the south and north sides now passes along the edges of coppices, natural landmarks and groves, along the sides of hillocks and down to the banks and shores of rivers and lakes. The area of the exercises, above which there have been rain clouds for a week now, seems deserted. The troops and military equipment are still under cover. Camouflage netting, swollen from the rain, hangs over the trenches. The bad weather has to a large extent complicated the activity of both the north and south sides.

The Neman exercise, Army General Mayorov, commander of the Baltic Red Banner Military District said, was planned and worked out by the staffs in advance. It is being carried out with the aim of improving the field and flight training of the troops. However, the outcome is not predetermined. Everything depends on the skill and training of the officers and men. Military observers from 12 foreign states have arrived in the area of the Neman military exercise, in which some 25,000 men are engaged.

Arrival of Foreign Observers

LD240344 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--In accordance with the provisions of the European Security and Cooperation Conference's Final Act, the Soviet side sent appropriate notification to the Helsinki conference's participating states about exercises to be held by the troops of the Baltic Military District under the code-name Neman. Today military observers from Belgium, Great Britain, the GDR, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Finland, France, the FRG, Czechoslovakia and Sweden arrived in Vilnius.

USTINOV, YEPISHEV SEND BELORUSSIA LIBERATION GREETINGS

LD200959 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text of Ustinov, Yepishev Belorussian liberation anniversary greetings message]

[Text] To the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Belorussian Council of Ministers and the Belorussian working people.

The USSR Defense Ministry, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and all personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces cordially congratulate the republic's working people on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Socialist Belorussia from the fascist aggressors. Under the Communist Party's leadership, together with all the Soviet people, the working people of the Belorussian SSR defended our fatherland's honor and independence. They fought courageously in the ranks of the army and navy and in partisan detachments and showed mass heroism on the battlefield. Soviet servicemen pay a tribute of deep respect to the Belorussian people, who made a tremendous contribution to the cause of achieving the great victory over the enemy.

The 35th anniversary of the republic's liberation is being marked in conditions of the tireless struggle for the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The noteworthy day in the history of the Belorussian people is being celebrated in an atmosphere in which our party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are exerting tremendous efforts to improve the international climate and make more remote the threat of a new war. This is promoted by the agreements reached in Vienna at the Soviet-American talks on strategic offensive arms limitation.

Army and navy personnel are proud of Socialist Belorussia's achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres of life. We wish you, dear comrades, new successes in communist building and in fulfilling the impressive plans put forward by the Communist Party.

May the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the USSR--a source of the might and strength of the Soviet state--strengthen and develop.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister;
Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.